

MONDAY

High's Great Department Store

WILL SHOW AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

SILKS, GRENADINES, WOOL FABRICS, WASH DRESS GOODS

Immense Purchases Have Been Made by Their Buyers, Who Are Now in the Market. Unparalleled Offerings in Every Department in This Mammoth Store for

MONDAY

Wash Dress Goods Department Teeming With Special Prices. Don't Miss This Section.

UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS IN OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT

Black Dress Goods Dept

5 pieces 30-inch Granite Suits at 50c, worth 75c.
At 50c per yard, 15 pieces Serges and Henriettes, all wool; reduced from 75c.
5 pieces Mohair Grenadines at 50c per yard.

Colored Dress Goods Dept

20 pieces of all-wool Novelty, 35 inches wide; was 75c and 50c per yard; Monday, 25c per yard.
At 50c-Over 50 pieces choice Novelty, in all new shading and mixtures; worth 75c per yard.
At 75c a suit, 30 patterns English tailoring; reduced from \$12.50 per suit.

Silks Department

15 pieces Wash Silks, 35c per yard.
3 heavy Twill Poulaines at 40c per yard.
5 pieces of Changeable Taffeta Silks, scroll patterns, 50c per yard.
10 pieces Black Brocade Indias at 50c per yard, worth 75c per yard.
5 pieces 25-inch extra heavy Black Brocade Gros Grain Silks at 75c per yard, worth 100c per yard.

Wash Goods

FIRST FLOOR.

30 pieces Fantasia Lappets, in the new and richest designs, worth 35c; for Monday, 25c per yard.
10 pieces of French Organdies in all the latest figures and stripes; such as can be found only at High's, 25c.
Special sale this week on White Organdies. Our 50c goods at 25c.
600 yards of the best Irish Dimities, in every conceivable design, for 25c yard.

Linings Department

Best Kid Cambric, only 24c.
30 pieces Rustlines, only 5c.
Gilbert Silles, only 7c.
25-inch Fancy Rustlines for shirts, only 10c.

Hosiery Specials

Ladies' and Misses' Hose, fast black and seamless, 10c, or 3 for 25c.
Ladies' fast black and tan cotton Hose, with double sole and high spliced heel, only 12c.
30 dozen Ladies' fast black Hermsdorf dye, plain or Richelieu rib, double sole, heel and toe, and was imported by us to sell for 25c; for Saturday 3 pair for 50c.
Ladies' 15c and cotton Hose, plain or fancy, good stitch, real value 35c, Saturday 25c.
Ladies' 15c thread, fast black, Richelieu rib, military rib and Rembrandt rib, value 25c, at 20c.
One case Pilling & Modley's Socks in black and tan, the best wearing Socks on earth, at 10c.
10 dozen Men's Half Hose in black, tan and cadet blue, with double sole, heel and toe, spring weight, worth 25c; special 6 pair for \$1.25.
100 dozen Men's Half Hose, with white lace foot and black top, 25c or 6 pair for \$1.25.
About sixty dozen more of those Men's Socks at 5c.

THE BASEMENT.

Wedding Presents.

FINE CHINA

RICH CUT GLASS

BRIC-A-BRAC

RARE CERAMICS

BOHEMIAN GLASS

STERLING SILVER

DINNER SETS

ELEGANT LAMPS

CHOCOLATE SETS

5 O'CLOCK TEAS

PICTURES

WEDGEWOOD

TOILET SETS

ONYX TABLES

It don't matter how much or how little you want your gifts to cost, you can select here from the largest line and save considerable money.

Notions

Large size Shields, only 5c.
Whalebone, 3 to 10 inches, only 5c.
Velvet Binding, 4 yards long, only 5c.
Best quality Rubber Hair Pins, only 5c dozen.
Sterling Silver Waist Sets, only 35c.
Leather Belts, only 10c.
Tooth Brushes, only 5c.
A new line of Pearl Buttons, only 3c dozen.
English Pins, only 3c paper.
Japan Lily Soap, 3 cakes to box, only 10c box.
Link Cuff Button, with initial, only 35c.

Gents' Furnishings

Gents' Unlaundersed Shirts, open back and front, and open back only, made of 2,100 linen bottom and Fringe of the West Main; the name of J. M. H. & Co. labeled on each shirt, worth 11, now 50c each.
Gents' Cuffs—about twenty-five dozen—cuffs soiled from window use, worth 25c, at 10c pair.
Gents' Bleached Pepperell Drill Drawers, made with stockinet ankles, are truly worth 35c at 25c pair.
Gents' Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth at all times \$1.50 per suit, at 25c each.
Gents' 15c Shirts, good honest value, at 11, now selling at 45c each.

Gents' Neckwear

New line of Gents' Silk Ties and Four-in-Hand Ties, special Easter sale, worth 50c, 25c each.
50 pieces 4x4 Berkeley Shirts, detached link cuffs—just received—over twenty-seven designs to select from, only 50c each.
375 Gents' and Ladies' Silk Serge Umbrellas, steel reeds, worth easily \$2, at only 85c each.

Domestics and Sheeting Dept

2,000 yards 4x4 Fruit of the Loom bleached domestic, only 55c yard.
50 pieces 4x4 Berkeley Cambric, No. 100, the 12 1/2c grade, special at 55c yard.
30 pieces finest grade Lonsdale Cambric, only 10c yard.
1,000 yards 10x4 Bleached Sheeting, worth 25c yard, in remnants of 5-yard lengths, just the length for 1 pair of sheets, only 75c pair.
25 yards 10x4 Utica Bleached Sheeting at 25c yard.
10 pieces 4x4 Utica Bleached Pillow Casting at 12 1/2c yard.

Wash Goods Dept

SECOND FLOOR.

3,000 yards Navy Blue and Black Dimity with white polka dots, worth 45c, only 5c yard.
2,000 yards Seersucker Gingham, worth 10c, in remnants 8, 10 and 12-yard lengths, Monday at 5c yard.
5,000 yards 40-inch Batiste, truly worth 10c, Monday special at 5c yard.
5,000 yards 40-inch Batiste, in linen colored grounds, also in light shades; this line worth 10c; this week while they last only 5c yard.
2,000 yards Lappet Striped Lawns, the newest thing in wash goods, a choice selection, only 12 1/2c yard.
30 pieces American Printed Organdies, very sheer and pretty designs, worth 15c, at only 11c yard.

Sterling Silver.

It takes too much capital to operate this department and we will sell out at actual cost. Our stock is not large, but we have a few very choice pieces.

One dozen Pearl Handle Knives, sterling silver trimmed, best steel blades; regular price everywhere 25c; at actual cost, \$17.50 dozen.

Two dozen Solid Silver Forks; regular price \$27 dozen; reduced to \$19.50 dozen.

Two dozen Solid Silver Forks; regular value \$15 dozen; reduced to \$14 dozen.

Several dozen each of table and dessert Spoons at actual cost.

About 200 pieces of Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Ladles, etc., some in cases, at about half their real value.

25 solid silver after-dinner Coffee Spoons worth \$1, at 35c each.

"Roger Bros." 1549" is the best plated ware on the market. Knives and Forks at \$3.50 dozen.

Tea Spoons at \$3 dozen.
Table Spoons at \$5 dozen.

Glass.

We have paralyzed the glass business of the town. It is impossible for competition to match our prices. We are the largest buyers of glass in Atlanta, pay spot cash for everything, and consequently get larger discounts than the small dealers. We will have to sell \$5,000 worth of glass to make any profit, but prices like ours will enable us to sell much more than that.

Monday another lot of large half-gallon water pitchers, large berry bowls, cake plates and a hundred of other articles, all worth 25c, your choice at 10c each.

Several hundred pieces of American gold plated glass, pretty patterns of imitation

White Goods Dept

3,000 yards factory ends assorted patterns. Check Nainsooks; good 10c quality, at 5c yard.
30 pieces Satin Finish Piques you pay 20c yard from them elsewhere; Monday at 10c yard.
1,000 yards 25-inch Factory Ends, white Lawns, 1 to 7 yards in piece; good 10c value, at 5c yard.
50 pieces 35-inch Dimity, soft finish, sold everywhere at 15c; all this week at 10c yard.
15 pieces 40-inch apron lawn, satin stripe boules, shown everywhere at 15c; Monday at 10c yard.

Shoes Specials.

450 pairs Ladies' finest ox-blood and chocolate kid lace and Button Boots, actual value \$2.75; our price, \$1.50.
New line of Ladies' White Lawn and Dimity Shirts, Waists, trimmed with lace, at \$1 each; made to order at \$1.50.
Small line of Figures China Silk Waists at \$2 each; a \$5 garment.

Linens

Our stock of Linens is now at its best. We are offering a special price on boarder sheets and towels. Special prices to boarding houses and hotels.

50-inch white Marseilles Spreads, sold from show window, worth from \$2 to \$4.50; Monday at \$2.15.

1 Case 11-4 white Marseilles patterns of Spreads, a good \$1.50 quality; special at \$1.15.
17 pieces half Bleached German Damask, worth fully 35c, at 25c yard.
12 pieces 18-inch snow bleached Damask, new and handsome designs and a full 35c quality, at 25c yard.

10 pieces oil-bolled Turkey Red Damask, warranted fast color and fully up to any 50c goods on the market, at 35c yard.
50 large, all-linen Towels, in Damask and Huck, "Job" worth from 25c to 35c, to close out at 15c each.

1200 22x40-inch cotton Huck Towels; a good 15 number "special," limit six to customer at 5c each.

500 yards Check Glass Toweling, warranted all linen, good 10c value, at 6c yard.
3,000 white Double full bleached equal to any 75c dozen only in the city; on bargain counter tomorrow at 4c each.

Special Drive in

Cloak and Suit Department

Ladies' fine Twilled Serge Skirts, navy blue and black, only \$2.50; make alone worth the money.
Ladies' Broadened Satin and Silk Skirts at \$5 each; material worth more than we ask for these skirts.
19 dozen Ladies' Percale Wrappers, beautiful line of colors; to go at \$1 each; big bargain.

12 dozen Ladies' heavy-weight Percale and Lawn Wrappers; nicely trimmed, at \$1.45 each; worth \$2.
Small lot of Ladies' Fine Silk and Cloth Capes at \$4.50 each; cheap silk and cloth.

New line of Ladies' ready-to-wear Suits at \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$12.50 and \$15; beautiful garments, ready to wear.

40 dozen Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists, out, plated with 18-carat gold, worth 25 cents, as long as the lot lasts at 10 cents each.

Second week of our great sale of enameled steel ware at almost the price of tin. Our prices on these 5 lots can never be duplicated again.

5 bargain lots at 40c, 25c, 20c, 15c and 5c each; each piece worth two to three times the price.

Toilet Sets.

Buy your toilet sets here, for if you are so unfortunate as to break one of your pieces we can always replace it in a very short time.

Our new spring shapes and decorations are now ready for your inspection.

15 new ideas in 12-piece toilet sets, colors beautifully blended, worth \$17.50, next week at \$12.50 set.

25 12-piece toilet sets, decoration and shape that can be found nowhere else in Georgia, price should be \$10, but they will sell faster at \$8.50 set.

30 10-piece toilet sets, worth \$8.50, neat shape and pretty decorated, striped with gold, at \$3.85.

35 plain prints, but worth \$2.50, our price \$1.98 set.

Lamps.

25 Decorated Vase Lamps, with shades to match; worth \$1.50, at 80c each.

25 elegantly Decorated China Lamps, removable fourths; 60 candle burner; worth \$5, at \$2.50 each.

Shoes Specials.

Children's genuine Dongola Lace Shoes, patent tip and facing, worth \$1.25; Monday, 75c.

Boys' and Youngs' Tan and Satin Calf Shoes, heel and spring heel, worth \$2; special, \$1.25.

Men's Satin Calf Shoes in lace and congress, plain and cap toe, worth \$2; special, \$1.25.

Men's Calf custom-made Shoes, all new shapes, regular in this department adds comfort to your home. The beautiful styles and blending of colors shown through the department is something attractive and interesting to everyone, with special prices this week.

Our Tan Silk Vesting Tops, finest hand-sewed Shoes, worth \$7.50; our price, \$4.50.

Carpet Department

This week begins our spring cleaning and remodeling in this department adds comfort to your home. The beautiful styles and blending of colors shown through the department is something attractive and interesting to everyone, with special prices this week.

Wilton Velvets and Axminster Carpets, were \$1.45; made and laid at \$1.10 a yard.

Our 21 Brussels Carpets, new and attractive styles; made and laid at 75c a yard.

30 patterns of elegant Brussels Carpets for parlors, halls and dining rooms, worth 75c; made and laid at 55c a yard.

Ingrain Carpets in beautiful colorings, worth 75c; made and laid at 55c a yard.

40 rolls extra quality Ingrain Carpets, were 50c, at 40c a yard.

60 rolls of artistic Japanese Matting, the handloomed line ever shown, was 80c, at 55c a yard.

One lot fine Smyrna Rugs, the \$3 size, to sell at \$1.50 each.

25 Japanese Goat Skin Rugs, worth \$2.50; special at \$1.50 each.

300 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth \$2, will close this lot at a special sale of \$1 a pair.

30 Window Shades, all colors and full size, were 75c; to sell at 50c each.

Awning. Awnings.

We are headquarters for all styles Window and Porch Awnings; let us estimate on your Awnings before placing your order.

25 Brass base Onyx Center Parlor Lamps, 60 candle burner; complete with nice silk shade; worth \$5, at \$2.98 each.

25 Onyx Tables, all at reduced prices.

The Quaker bread pans, so well known and popular with everybody who has given them a trial, regular price 40 cents, Monday only, not more than three to a customer, at 25 cents each.

Fire Screens.

500 Japanese fan fire screens, choice of twenty decorations, worth 25 cents, our great leader at 10 cents each.

Dusters.

100 Genuine Ostrich Feather Dusters, worth 25 cents, at 10 cents each.

10c China Table.

5,000 pieces of fancy china plates, cups and saucers and nearly everything else worth up to 25 cents, at 10 cents each.

Dolls! Dolls!

Any kind and size that you want at low prices.

200 dressed and undressed dolls, worth up to 30 cents each, at 10 cents each.

A few very fine dressed dolls left from the holidays, slightly soiled, worth \$1, at 50 cents each.

FORREST HIGH,

High's Basement.



The Easter Promenade

would be a dull affair if it were not for the well dressed man. Do not delay the purchase of your Easter clothing. We want you to call and examine our clothing for Easter morning—handsome Prince Alberts, nobby cutaway sacks and frocks and neat trousers. For Easter Monday and other days we can furnish you with suits that will stand the roughest wear and hold their shape. Everything at absolutely lowest, free wool prices.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
Clothing, Hatters and Furnishers,
3 WHITEHALL ST.

R. S. GRUTCHER'S

Great Clearance Sale of Furniture

Is saving buyers many dollars. The opportunity to furnish your house at manufacturers' prices does not come often.



Mahogany Suits from \$50.00 up
Enamel Suits from \$35.00 up
Birch Suits from \$20.00 up
Oak Suits from \$10.50 up
Sideboards from \$7.50 up
China Closets from \$10.00 up
Dining Tables from \$3.50 up
Dining Chairs from \$5.00 up
Rocking Chairs from \$1.00 up
Center Tables from .75 up
Ladies' Desks from \$4.50 up
Combination Book Cases from \$12.00 up
Roll Top Desks from \$10.00 up
Flat Top Desks from \$6.50 up
Rotary Desk Chairs from \$3.00 up
Bicycles from \$35 to \$100
Refrigerators and Ice Boxes from \$4.50 to \$20
Baby Carriages from \$5.00 to \$50.00



Everything in my Mammoth Stock will be retailed at wholesale prices until May 1st. Must make room for workmen to remodel store.

R. S. Grutcher
53 PEACHTREE ST.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

The three-story building with basement, corner Alabama and Loyd Sts., formerly occupied by Jack's Steam Bakery. It has a front of 50 feet on Alabama street, and will make a splendid wholesale house. Has railroad trackage. W. A. Hemphill.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Joseph A. Hunt, J. F. Goughly,
HUNT & GOLIGHELY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 115 East Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Telephone No. 21.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell,
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS,
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lower building,
294 Whitehall. Telephone 220.

W. L. Calhoun, Lowndes Calhoun,
The former late Judge of the Court of Ordinary and of Probate of Fulton county, Georgia.
CALHOUN & CALHOUN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Atlanta, Georgia.
Practice in all the Courts. Special attention to probate of wills, administration of estates, guardianship, annual and final returns and any business in the Court of Ordinary.

Office 201 Kiser Building, Cor. Hunter and Pryor streets.

These Timely Fabrics Wash. . . .

Zephyr Gingham, small checks and stripes, 5c yard.
Figured Lawns, similar to Jaconette Duchesse, 5c yard.
Yard wide Percales, Garner's, 6 1/2c yard.
Linen effect Jacquard Suitings, 12 1/2c yard.
Staple Check Gingham 4c yard.
French Organdies; Special Lot at 25c yard.
Best Irish Dimities 23c yard.
Lappet Mulls 15c yard.
Bicycle Suiting, all new shades, 12 1/2c yard.
Linen Batiste, small embroidered dots, 25c yard.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison.

Special List No. 4—10 more in this paper—Look them up

Our Suits

For Men and Boys are extremely distinctive. There's style, individuality, tone and grace to them that speak more eloquently than the advertising or salesman. Fit, workmanship, finish—every detail is right, exact, precise—just as should be. Any expert and disinterested Clothing critic would give them quick preference. Competent judges maintain that our varieties are unsurpassed and our prices are unmatched for real cheapness.

\$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00.

The George Muse Clothing Co.,
38 Whitehall Street.

Boys' Suits...

Especially pride centers in our mammoth stock of Boys' Clothing. The variety is greater by half now than during any former season. Our people applied the best energies and the finest skill at their command in the production of this season's goods. The materials are elegant, durable and diversified. Best qualities of chevots, tweeds, cassimeres, homespuns, fancy worsteds and tricoats were secured direct from the millmen. Designers, cutters and sewers then performed their respective parts well. The result is an assortment of Spring Suits for the little fellows that are revelations to themselves, their parents and local competition. Trimming braids are used with discretion and nice taste. The garments are not made garish or gaudy with cheap ornamentation. If you are interested in an urchin it will delight you to examine our Blouse Suits; our Middy Suits; our Junior Suits; our Reefer Suits; our Sailor Suits and our Vestee Suits. They are gems of neatness and quality. So many choice things it's hard for you to select. \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50. Yes, prices are liberal beyond your experience.

Men's Suits...

This is not a bold splurge made to catch your interest for a moment. We want to impress our business upon your mind so thoroughly that you'll think of us today or a year hence if you wish to buy a Suit. Our advantages are manifold. We manufacture all the Clothing we sell and pass it to you without any in-between profit. You may purchase of us for what other dealers have to pay themselves. The volume of trade possible by means of our tremendous retail outlets enable us to make prices to the consumer on margins as narrow as makers can afford to offer merchants. Our method saves you from 20 to 35 per cent. The new stock for Spring is peerless. Suits with style, beauty and finish that will please the most particular dresser. Scores who have remained skeptical concerning the value of Ready-made Clothing have been enlightened and charmed with ours. There are swell effects in all the nobby patterns and tony coloring. We can please you. \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20. Yes, prices are liberal beyond your experience.

EISEMAN BROS.,
15-17 Whitehall Street.

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA—15-17 WHITEHALL STREET.

prine

TENNESSEE'S CENTENNIAL

Everything Will Be Ready for the
Opening on May 1st.

NASHVILLE'S NEW WHITE CITY

The Exposition Has Many Strong Features and Some Excel.

A REMARKABLY FINE ART EXHIBIT.

Pictures Chosen with More Care Than
Was Shown at Chicago—Special
Departments for Farmers, Mechan-
ics, Business and Professional Men.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 16.

Special Correspondence The Constitution.

NE hundred years of
statehood is but
a brief period in this
world of ours. The
lives of many men
and women have a
longer span.

If we could call
spirits from the vast-
ty deep and make
them come it would
be an easy matter to
form a chain of
lives not exceeding
nineteen in all.

which would reach back to the beginning
of the Christian era, and less than fifty
years back to Adam.

Europeans say that this is a new country
and criticize us because we have no
old monuments. In the language of Pitt,
if youth be our only crime, time will remedy
that.

We have today seventeen common-
wealths which have turned their first
century as sovereign states. The seventeen
are Tennessee and her sturdy, thrifty
people propose to celebrate the event in
imposing manner. They have built a brief
monument to their own industry, wealth,
intelligence and culture and here they display
the products of their own handiwork
by the side of the best which other people
of the world can show.

There is some ground to suspect that
rivalry first suggested the idea of an ex-
position to the people of Nashville and
that patriotism was an afterthought or
secondary motive. Atlanta, fired by Chicago's
example, determined to have an ex-
position for the south and the South
American countries. Paris, Baltimore and
Nashville emulating Atlanta, launched
similar enterprises. Baltimore's fell
through. Paris deferred here until
1890, and thus the field was clear
to Nashville. When the census was
taken in 1890, only three cities
in the south had a larger population—New
Orleans, Louisville and Richmond. Nashville
was fourth. Atlanta was fifth. Tennessee
and Georgia had about the same total popu-
lation, but Tennessee had a much larger
proportion of whites.

Two years ago Nashville returned \$37-
000,000 of property for taxation and Atlanta's
assessed valuations were \$54,000,000.
Atlanta was estimated to be one-half of
the actual value, and Nashville's were es-
timated to be 80 per cent of hers. The tax
rate in both cities was the same. Nashville
is a substantial city. Everything be-
tween solid and extensive commerce.
The large buildings are not congested in
a few blocks. Neither the wholesale nor
the retail merchants have monopolized one
or two streets, but they have spread out
over several.

The city of Nashville is more than one
hundred years old itself. It was settled
sixteen years before Tennessee was ad-
mitted to the union as a state. There are nu-
merous old landmarks and old families
here. All around is a thickly settled coun-
try. This part of the state is enriched by
thirty towns and fine farms. Nashville
has, therefore, a good field to draw upon.
The center of population of the United
States is about ten hours ride. A line
drawn due north from Nashville would
pass west of Louisville and Indianapolis
and east of Chicago. All three of these
cities with Cincinnati, Columbus and
St. Louis, Memphis, Chattanooga, Atlanta,
and Montgomery are within a night's ride.
There are upwards of 10,000 people with-
in one night of Nashville—three times as
many people as are within a zone of simi-
lar extent drawn around Atlanta. There
are more people within twelve hours' ride
of Nashville than within the same distance
of Chicago.

Nashville Raised More Money.

These are some of the facts which were
taken into consideration when the exposition
project came up for consideration. It
was reasoned that Atlanta did so and
so, this city should do fully as much, if
not more. Somehow the original enter-
prise did not materialize to suit the young-
er and more enthusiastic men, so they
got together one night and reorganized
the whole thing by electing new officers
and starting out on a new scale. Major
J. W. Thomas, president of the Nashville,
Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad Com-
pany, was elected president, and from that
very day the exposition has moved on
space. I believe that Nashville secured
at home \$2 for every dollar raised in At-
lanta for our own Cotton States and In-
ternational exposition. Atlanta's subscrip-
tion amounted to \$115,000. Nashville's two
railroads gave \$25,000 each in cash sub-
scriptions, while ours gave no cash, but
took bonds on which they received in re-
turn \$5 per cent of their face value.
The state of Tennessee gave \$50,000, as
against \$17,000 appropriated by Georgia
for the Cotton States exposition. Congress
appropriated \$150,000 for a government
building and exhibit. This was a much
larger sum than was given to Atlanta, and
was to outstrip Atlanta, and I suspect
that rivalry was the first and the strong-



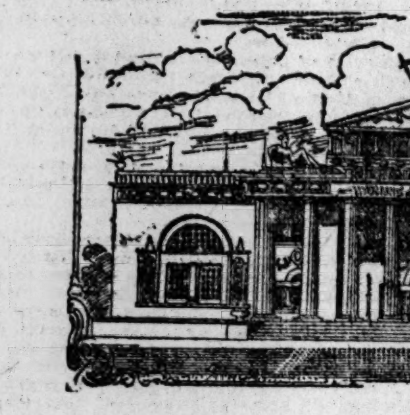
COLONEL THEO. COOLEY.

smaller sum than was voted for Atlanta,
but, summing it all up, Nashville had at
least two or three times as much money
as we had.

The fund has been judiciously expended
and the Atlanta who have been indulg-
ing the fancy that Tennessee would not
approach our own Cotton States and In-
ternational exposition would do well to
dismiss that idea and thus prepare for
a shock which will be received when the
fair is visited. Nashville took hold of this
project with two motives—one was to
celebrate the state's centennial and the other



PRESIDENT J. W. THOMAS.



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

er motive. Our exposition was under way
when the proposition was sprung in Nash-
ville, and it will be remembered that a
delegation of representative men from
Nashville visited Atlanta especially to study
their fair. They had the benefit of our
experience and of Chicago's. They have
adopted the staff exterior which gave to
the world's fair one of its chief glories
and that appropriate name, "The White
City." By the way, the man who intro-
duced staff to Chicago was in Atlanta
this week—Mr. Phillips. He told me that
staff is practical building material for a
dry climate and he pointed to the fact
that this coating is still adhering to the
woman's building and the art building at
Piedmont park. Staff can be so made that
it will last for years exposed to the weath-
er in a dry climate, but in Chicago and
Atlanta the material was not prepared
with any idea of permanency. I think
that Nashville has erected two buildings
with a view to permanency—the woman's
and the art buildings. All are effective in
outline and handsome than our gray city,
but Atlanta will not admit that the
grouping and ensemble are as picturesque
as ours were.

Buildings and Grounds.
Our grounds lend themselves naturally
and readily to landscape effects, but it was
time-consuming making the circuit of them all.
The idea followed here in Nashville was to
group the buildings as much as possible
without destroying the effect. It is the ex-
perience of exposition exhibitors that best
results are obtained where the buildings are
few and close together, and the exhibitors
must be considered, of course. The build-
ings here are beautiful in their simplicity
and purity. Chicago was lavish in orna-
mentation and Paris is preparing to outdo
Chicago.

One hearty loyal Atlantan and Tennes-
sean contending in heated argument over
the superior merits of their respective ex-
positions, reminding one of the English-
man and Italian who quarrelled over the
greatest painter of flowers the world has
ever had; a work by Carl de Moore,
who flourished 1600 years ago; another by
Salvator Rosa; "The Campagna," by Paul
Brill, who flourished 300 years ago; "St.
Paul," by the great Rembrandt; "Charles
IX," by Van Dyck; "Bacchus and Ariadne,"
by Rubens; and "The Death of John the
Baptist," attributed to Murillo, Spain's pride.
Coming up to more modern times, we see
a Huguenot and then a Mafesonier, a Troyon,
a Corot, a Bouguereau—Aunt's shocked,
it is altogether proper—a Boutboune, a Tel-
amouche, a Maure, a Monet and a great
string of them.

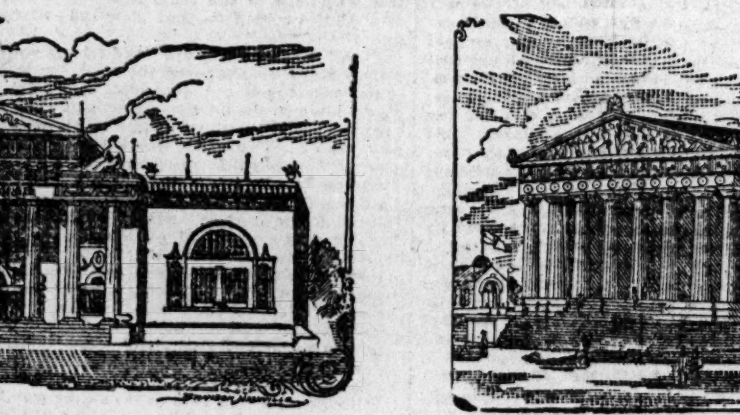
F. Bida shows "Diplomacy," a very high
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M. Bunn. "The Campagna," by Paul
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Mr. Gilbert Parker, of Philadelphia, has
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Philip Rousseau, represented by a
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Troyon's picture is entitled "Watering
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This Troyon and Rousseau are loaned by
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priced paintings.

Probably the largest canvas is Blash-
field's "Christmas Bells," a very strong
work. Elizabeth Nourse, one of the leading
American artists, has two or three paint-
ings here.
Bridgman has three, including "A Hot
Bargain," engravings of which are fre-
quently seen. The subject is a dispute
between horse-traders in an oriental city.
The figures of the men and the horses and
it contains canvases which were never in
the south before and paintings which are
accessible to only those who live in or near
the large cities of the north and west. In-
deed, a great many of the paintings come
from private collections which are almost
inaccessible to the public even in the cities
where they are owned. Here there are 1,000
pictures on the walls and marbles and
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but many of the American artists whose
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In making the collection, Colonel Cooley,
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The state of Tennessee gave \$50,000, as
against \$17,000 appropriated by Georgia
for the Cotton States exposition. Congress
appropriated \$150,000 for a government
building and exhibit. This was a much
larger sum than was given to Atlanta, and
was to outstrip Atlanta, and I suspect
that rivalry was the first and the strong-



THE PARTHENON.



Greek and Centaur from the Parthenon. A Horseman from the Parthenon Frieze.

art works for long distances. And if one
is destroyed, there is no such thing as dis-
plecting it. Colonel Cooley is not a pro-
fessional artist himself, but during an ac-
tive business career has cultivated and
kept fresh a very strong taste for the
finer sides of life. He has many friends
in the art world and these have been of
great assistance to him in securing the
loan for this exposition.

Mr. Hall McCormick of Chicago, has
been exceedingly generous toward Nash-
ville. Not only has he given his influence
to the cause, but he has sent from his
own private collection a number of
rare paintings. He has probably the
finest private gallery in the west, for he
has a devoted patron of the muse of the
palette. Mr. Hedges of Philadelphia, also
assisted Colonel Cooley greatly, and other
friends have enabled him to get to-
gether a collection which would attract
attention anywhere. There are canvases
of the old masters running back to the
days of Raphael. The old Dutch school is
well represented and there is a strong
line from the French, German and American schools.

Some of the Paintings.
There will be works by Correggio, Titian,
the great colorist, "St. Jerome," by Ribera,
an artist who died 250 years ago; a study in
flowers by John Hayman, pronounced to be
the greatest painter of flowers the world has
ever had; a work by Carl de Moore,
who flourished 1600 years ago; another by
Salvator Rosa; "The Campagna," by Paul
Brill, who flourished 300 years ago; "St.
Paul," by the great Rembrandt; "Charles
IX," by Van Dyck; "Bacchus and Ariadne,"
by Rubens; and "The Death of John the
Baptist," attributed to Murillo, Spain's pride.
Coming up to more modern times, we see
a Huguenot and then a Mafesonier, a Troyon,
a Corot, a Bouguereau—Aunt's shocked,
it is altogether proper—a Boutboune, a Tel-
amouche, a Maure, a Monet and a great
string of them.

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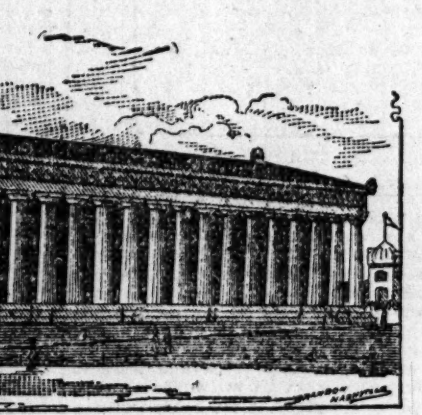
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MR. HERMAN JUSTI.

followed. I was talking with one of the
gentlemen who assisted in the installation
of the exhibit at Atlanta. "We always
make some improvement," said he. "We
have been going to expositions so long that
when we get the space allotted, we pro-
ceed to fill it with the best we have at
hand. This will be a notable exhibit. It
will have many new things and to those
who did not see either Atlanta or
Chicago, our exhibit will be a revelation.
Those who saw either of those fairs or
both will be interested in our display here
because it is an almost inexhaustible
study."

Without question, the government dis-



THE PARTHENON.

play will be one of the strongest features
of the fair. The workmen are very busy
with the building and before they get through,
the officials will have the exhibit in place.
The exterior of this building is also con-
sidered with staff. It is put on in large slabs,
somewhat as tiles or slate would be put
on. The building has a prominent position
and is conspicuous from almost any part
of the grounds. Its classic and massive
structure is surmounted by a dome closely
resembling the dome on the new con-
gressional library at Washington. The
government never fails down to use a
colloquial expression, when it goes to
make an exhibit at an exposition, and now
that it has gone regularly into what ex-
ecutive Morton called the show business,
its displays should grow nearer and near-
er to perfection. Uncle Sam is spending
\$130,000 on his building and display.

Woman at the Exposition.
The women of Tennessee had more light
to put than ours here when they under-
took to build them a temporary home and
fill it with their handiwork. And the women
here have built beautifully in every way.
The women at Atlanta and International ex-
position the women had the second strong-
est feature, being only behind the govern-
ment. In Nashville, the women's build-
ing which is a gem and they are decorat-
ing it and filling it with such exquisite
taste that the very memory of it will ever
be a joy to those who recall it.

Even at the risk of being a little tri-
tune to those who may have read a de-
scription of the building, I shall reproduce
the exact words used by Mrs. Van Ler
Kirkman, the president of the woman's
board, in describing the structure to me
the other day:
"Our building bears the impress of all
that is meant by the culture of the mod-
ern woman. The main hall, which one en-
ters first, will not only be the pride of the
women of Memphis, but of the women of
the entire state. The decorators have been
busy for the past few weeks, and as a re-
sult, the beginning of the end is becoming
apparent. Here the local council of the
direction of the Shelby county women, has
transformed the dingy walls into the hand-
somest piece of mural decoration yet done
at an exposition. The ceiling is a masterpiece
of the mural decoration is the frieze, which
is four feet deep, twining wall lilies with
the flowers and the birds and the flowers
at frequent intervals. The high lights
are in gold and the flowers ivory white.
The work is raised and the effect could
not be better described. The frieze is an
exquisite reproduction of the one designed
by Phidias, that is, so far as measurements
and study can make it exact. The building
is of brick covered on the outside with
staff and it does look to be of marble. The
wonderful frieze and metopes of the origi-
nals are imitated in moulded staff. The con-
flicts of the Centaurs which arose at the
wedding of the Lapith king, Peirithos, the
battles of the gods and giants and the
Greek and Amazon are depicted in plas-
ter with great vigor and the effect of mar-
ble. I do not know of but one other
place in the south where an imita-
tion of the Nashville Parthenon frieze can
be found and that is in the Tel-
fair art academy, at Savannah, which pos-
sesses some plaster reproductions taken
from the originals in the British museum.
This imitation of the building which is
generally conceded to have been the most
glorious specimen of architecture in the
world's history, will certainly draw to
Nashville thousands of visitors who would
not otherwise go. The erection of the
building is an event in architecture and the
uniqueness of the new temple and the
beauty of its contents are sufficient reason
for dwelling on the subject.

The Government Building.
All who attended the Cotton States and
International exposition remember that the
government building, which crowned the
north brow of the hill, was the feature of
the whole affair. We had nothing which
approached the government's exhibit in
variety and completeness. The officials
who installed the displays said frankly that
it was a better exhibit than the govern-
ment had made two years before in Chi-
cago. They did not bring much, but
what they did bring was better se-
lected. One could get a liberal education
through studying the displays made by
the several departments. The officials
evolution of the army and navy, the de-
velopment of the arms and ships. We had
the history of agricultural implements, for
instance, from the olden times to the mod-
ern, the modern chisel and plow
and latest improved self-binding harrow-
ing machinery. We had an object lesson
in ethnology wonderfully instructive. We
had a vast amount of information about
grasses, grains and fruits and then the
most fascinating of all to the average vis-
itor was the exhibit of fish. The aqua-
rium, it will be remembered, were al-
ways surrounded by a throng and often
visitors were overcome in that corner
because of the crowding and the consequent
suffocation.

Nashville is to have all this. Perhaps
the scale will not be quite so large, but
the same scheme of closer selection will be

Interesting lectures will be given daily,
and every woman in the country should
make a point of hearing as many of them
as possible. Miss Clara Conway, of Mem-
phis, has proved a most efficient chairman
of this department, and has succeeded in
interesting the prominent women of the
country in this enterprise.

The Practical Side.
This exposition is not all mere show.
There is an intensely practical side to it,
as there should be, and the seed which
are now being sown will grow and ripen
into a bountiful harvest of material results.
I do not know a more practical and valu-
able feature of the whole enterprise than is
afforded in the forestry and mineral de-
partments. The idea of the gentlemen in
charge is to bring the products of the
Southern forests and mines before the
people. Take the forestry exhibit, for in-
stance. Mr. A. E. Baird, the chief, has
worked on broad lines and has a splendid
results to show for it. He says:

"From the first it has been the intention
of myself and my assistants to make the
forestry exhibit a practical one, and it has
been presented in this country to the
end that it may be of real value
to the people. The forestry exhibit is a
great woodworking industry, rather than
simply an artistic but meaningless display
of woods to catch the passing fancy and
be forgotten in a month. It is believed
that a practical and useful line upon
which the forestry department has been
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TRADE TOURISTS MEET THIS WEEK

Atlanta Drummers Have Arranged
To Give Visitors a Good Time.

NEW PRESIDENT TO BE ELECTED

Max Robinson Will Resign and Move To
Another State.

TWO HUNDRED DELEGATES COMING

They Will Be Here Two Days and
Wind Up with a Banquet—The
Organization Is Prospering
All Over the United
States.

The fullest men in Georgia, and the most genial, will meet in Atlanta in annual convention next Friday and Saturday. They are the commercial travelers, and their convention will be one of the largest that Atlanta has entertained in some time.

For months past the local members of the Travelers' Protective Association have been hard at work preparing for the entertainment of the visitors. Everything is now in readiness, and when the drummers arrive in Atlanta they will be given a reception of a kind that is seldom accorded them anywhere in the south.

It will be the annual state convention of the Travelers' Protective Association. The conventions of former years have been held in sister cities, and now Atlanta obtains a chance to show what she can do in the way of entertaining commercial travelers.

The various business houses in the city which send out drummers have been forward in giving assistance to the T. P. A. men, and they have helped them in a number of ways to make their stay in the city as pleasant as possible.

The convention meets next Friday, April 23d, and will be in session two days. New officers are to be elected. The visitors will be shown every point of interest in the city, and a committee of prominent T. P. A. men will look after their comfort.

Leaders in the Convention. In making arrangements for the convention and the entertainment of the visitors, the members of the T. P. A. in this city have worked quietly. Atlanta is the only city in the state that has two posts. Persons coming here to attend the convention have every reason to expect a royal good time.

The programme as mapped out by the committee is as follows:

10 o'clock a. m.—Convention called to order in ballroom of the Kimball house by Max Robinson, president of the state division.

Prayer by state chaplain, Rev. Alonzo Monk, Macon, Ga.

Address of welcome in behalf of post by Post F of Atlanta, by J. E. Maddox, president of post B.

Address of welcome to the city of Atlanta—Orator not yet chosen.

Response by President Max Robinson, of the Georgia division.

Organization of the convention and adjournment until 2 p. m.

2 p. m.—Convention reassembles for order of business; adjournment at 5 p. m.

Evening—Informal reception at the Kimball house.

April 24th.

9 o'clock a. m.—Convention reassembles for final business, election of officers, etc.

2 p. m.—All visiting members with their wives and friends will meet at the corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, where cars will be waiting to take the visitors through the principal streets of the city and thence to the exposition grounds, where light refreshments will be served and various amusements afforded.

The Fort McPherson band will accompany the cars through the city and furnish music at the park.

8:30 p. m.—Grand banquet at the Kimball house.

ing on the Coliseum track will probably be furnished. Refreshments will be furnished to the travelers free of charge, and they will be made to feel that they are at home. The keys of the city will be in their hands.

The last, but by no means the least, feature of the entertainment will be the banquet to be given in the Kimball house on Saturday night, April 24th. This banquet will formally close the convention and will be one of the most elaborate affairs ever witnessed in this city. It will begin at 8:30 o'clock and continue until about 1 o'clock the next morning. The drummers will then bid each other goodby and take their leave.

Arrangement have been made to have a plate for each delegate and a large number of visitors.

Beautiful invitations, accompanied by a souvenir menu card, will be sent the invited guests and only those who are invited and present a card will be admitted to the banquet hall.

The following is the banquet reception committee:

P. C. Cashman, chairman; J. E. Maddox, George E. Johnson, C. I. Branan, C. H. Burge, W. A. Kimbrey, H. L. Schlesinger, E. Smith, J. T. Tucker, R. S. Messick, H. E. Boulting, J. G. Boulting, George C. Zimmer, Sig Montag, W. W. Hyatt, D. R. Wilder, Harry Whitcomb, Louis Wellhouse, E. O. Miles.

Work of the Convention. Mr. Max Robinson, who is state president, will probably move from the state in a short while and his resignation as state president will likely be presented to the convention.

Mr. Robinson has made an excellent executive officer. He has carried the association forward and his term of office has been marked by prosperity and an increase of interest. He has given a great amount of his personal time and attention to the workings of the association and has been successful in bringing it to the front. His efforts have met with unusual success and new members have come into the association every month. He will retire after a most successful term of office and will carry with him the best wishes of every commercial traveler in the state.

The election of Mr. Robinson's successor will be the most important business before the convention. It will be the endeavor of the association to elect a president who is an enthusiastic Traveling Protective Association man and who has the interests of the association at heart.

Atlanta has two prospective presidents and the likelihood is that one or the other of them will be elected. A boom for C. I. Branan has been started and is meeting with the approval of a great number of the local members of the association.

Mr. Branan is one of the most popular traveling men in Georgia and there are many who will support him. He has been on the road for a number of years and has friends in every part of the state. His candidacy is strong and his friends are working with a will. He has not announced.

Mr. E. E. Smith, chairman of the national railroad committee, is a state presidential possibility. He was recently elected chairman of the national railroad committee.

It is probable that Augusta, Savannah or Columbus will have a candidate to offer and the fight between the cities for president will be a warm one. Atlanta now has the state secretary and treasurer, which makes it state headquarters. The posts here are anxious to obtain a president from this city. Atlanta will probably be strongly opposed, but the clevery reason to believe that she will come out on top.

There is a great amount of interest in this election.

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strong following. Mr. J. Jones Gardner is president, and Mr. Dan P. O'Connor, secretary. To them is due the rapid advancement of the association in that section of the state.

Post F, the baby post of the state, is in Atlanta, and the organization of it caused



HENRY C. KENDALL.
One of the Leading T. P. A. Men of
Macon, Ga.

Atlanta to be the only city in the state that has two posts. The president is George E. Johnson, and the secretary is Charles E. Burge, who is also chairman of the state hotel committee.

The Travelers' association has done much good in this state, and has been a strong factor in helping to promote and make successful municipal and state enterprises.

The association has done several things that have benefited the citizens of the state as well as themselves. A committee, after much hard work, succeeded in having the baggage rate reduced from 25 cents per hundredweight to 10 cents, which caused an annual saving of about \$20,000.

The railroad committee called attention to the fact that the Southern railway was charging 10 cents to persons going out of the city on their vestibule train. This rate was charged, no matter if the passenger went only a short distance. The committee succeeded in having a regular passenger coach placed on the vestibule.

At one time the West Point road was running an afternoon train from the city, and did not have a morning schedule. This forced drummers to leave the city on Sunday afternoon or lose the whole of Monday waiting for a train.

Through the efforts of a committee of the Travelers' Protective Association the railroad was induced to put on a morning train, which saved the travelers a great amount of trouble and delay.

The hotel committee, of which Mr. C. H. Burge is chairman, has been making strong efforts to have the hotel rates reduced. The realized the fact that everything was done all in his power to bring it to the front. His efforts have met with unusual success and new members have come into the association every month. He will retire after a most successful term of office and will carry with him the best wishes of every commercial traveler in the state.

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that time the headquarters of the association have been in St. Louis.

The first annual convention of the reorganized Travelers' Protective Association of America was held in Little Rock, Ark., June 2, 1891. The report of the secretary and treasurer showed that the entire indebtedness had been paid off and there was in the treasury to the credit of the association \$7,920.23 and at that time there were only 1,137 members.

From that day forward the Travelers' Protective Association of America has been on the increase and each successive annual convention showed the membership to be increasing and a large amount of funds on hand. When the seventh annual convention met in Terre Haute, Ind., June 2, 1896, there was a membership of 11,445, which was an increase of 10,308 since the previous year. The report of the secretary and treasurer showed \$23,643.37 in the treasury after paying \$67,325.38 on claims for indebtedness.

This gives a very fair idea of the present condition of the association and it is a state division of this association which will entertain hundreds of visitors in Atlanta next Friday and Saturday. The good that the Travelers' Protective Association does commercial travelers and the many benefits they can derive from it are too numerous to be told in detail, but needless to say the drummer with an eye to business as well as pleasure has realized what the Travelers' Protective Association holds in store for him and he has therefore given it his liberal patronage.

The national officers of the association and the men who are today conducting its affairs with such success, are as follows:

John A. Lee, president, St. Louis; Louis T. LaBaume, secretary and treasurer, St. Louis; Joseph Wallerstein, first vice president, Richmond, Va.; W. H. Heegars, second vice president, Chicago, Ill.; Cardinal, third vice president, Montgomery, Ala.

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TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL

Continued from Third Page.

ings of the grounds. Indeed, I believe that it is the largest, as such structures usually are. It is handsome from the outside, and the interior is a masterpiece of architecture. The dome piercing the sky. This will contain a bewildering variety of manufactured goods from the looms, mills, factories and everywhere. Every one knows about the exhibition, but here the visitor will find more than he expects. The displays are artistically arranged and there is a great mass of them. Here is a miniature exposition of the states with coats of arms and mottos, and bunting draped above the center aisle.

I met Mr. A. Macchi, the foreign commissioner, who served Atlanta in the same capacity. He is round and smiling and a little sore, but that is one of our old family secrets. Mr. Macchi has just returned from Europe, where he has been for months.

"The foreign department will be very strong," he said. "Yes, I will surpass all others, but I tell you it took hard work. You see the Italians went home from Atlanta disappointed because they had not sold more of their fine wares and beautiful marbles, and the Bohemians with their glass work, the Russians with their goods, made no money in Atlanta, but on the other hand were out of pocket. I went to Florence and Venice and saw the dealers everywhere and finally got some very beautiful exhibits. The marbles will be the most exquisite ever brought to America. The Russians have a fine collection of furs and bronzes—oh, those bronzes. You should come to see them. They beat the world's fair exhibits. And the famous enamel from Moscow will be seen. It is always admired everywhere. I wish you could see those furs right now, but they have not been unpacked. The Russian exhibit will be a great deal of talk on account of its general merit."

"I neglected to tell you of the cameos shells from Rome, corals from Naples, mosaics from Florence, bronzes from Genoa, artistic sculpture from Venice and artistic majolica, pottery and glassware from different cities. These with the marble statuary will make a magnificent showing for Italy."

"We did not get much from Germany and Great Britain for Atlanta and you would be surprised to hear those people say now about our display. They catch on to tariff legislation very quickly and know all about it. But I got a number of English and German manufacturers and artists who have over a display. France, Belgium, Norway and Sweden will be represented in the foreign department and Austria-Hungary's glassware exhibit is one of the finest ever made."

"The London and Northwestern railway of England and the Canadian Pacific will send models of their steamships, and the display of oil paintings of scenery along their lines."

"I thought it was no use to bring to the United States samples of boots, shoes, clothing and furniture because they are made in the United States cheaper and better than in Europe and it would be like carrying water to the sea. I have a display of that character. For this reason I decided to confine myself to the arts and to novelties. One novelty which I got in Paris is a baby incubator, a scientific apparatus for saving the lives of weak infants. The device is very successful, too, saving 80 per cent of the babies which are born with low vitality. The doctor says that 80 per cent of babies born prematurely die. This device saves the lives of 80 per cent of them. The apparatus will be shown here in working order with babies. This incubator has never been exhibited at an exposition in the United States."

"Another novelty which we have is the reproduction of the Blue Grotto of Naples. The Grotto is now in course of construction on one of the islands in Lake Wautauga and I predict that it will be a very popular place."

Agriculture. A very handsome building has been provided for the farm products. The state of Tennessee will place its exhibit under the management of the Nashville Farmers' Association. The visitors must look up here for the dome is strikingly decorated. The effects wrought with grains are wonderful. Mosses, Allison, the chief, and J. Taylor Stratton, the assistant chief, have a display to make them feel proud. Tennessee is one of the great agricultural states of the south, and it is only proper that the farms should take a leading place in this exposition. There will be fine displays of fruits, grains, cotton, tobacco and grasses and the like. Liberal prizes are offered for the best products. The people of the state, the capital county, to whom so much is due for the great success of the exposition, will be glad to see their exhibits take the lead. The state commission, headed by Governor Robert L. Taylor, have recognized the superior importance of the agricultural interests and have provided a handsome headquarters in this building and will extend the old-time southern hospitality to all visitors. The chief of this department is Colonel T. P. Allison, who has so ably served the state for the last four years as commissioner of agriculture.

Sister states will have representation in the building. The Benbow Air-Line will be making an elaborate display of cotton, grains, grasses, tobacco and fruits from the states through which it passes. One of the novelties here to many visitors will be the outfit of a turpentine farm, still and all. This exhibit is being placed and the decorations are being arranged by Mr. Clarke, who had charge of the decorations for the Arkansas exhibit at the Cotton States exposition, an exhibit which was conceded to be the most attractive in the agricultural department.

Georgia Is There. A tall shaft of granite resting on a granite base in front of the mining and forestry building will catch the eye of all who go to the exposition. The shaft is carved from Stone Mountain granite and are displayed by the Venable Bros. of Atlanta. It is the largest granite exhibit on the grounds. Within the building are the granite sphere slab of Georgia marble which were on the ground floor of our state building in 1895. They were sent by one of the north Georgia companies. Their solidity and high polish will attract a great deal of attention. Professor Yeates and Dr. Payne have been up here looking after the Georgia state exhibit, which will be small but striking. All the minerals of the south are represented here in this building, from lime and coal up to the most precious stones. The exhibits are arranged in a building of which the architecture is of the highest order. The exhibits are arranged in a building of which the architecture is of the highest order. The exhibits are arranged in a building of which the architecture is of the highest order.

There are the usual buildings for transportation and machinery exhibits. The situation is as good as the rest of the grounds, for here the exercises will be held. The executive officials of the exposition are housed in an attractive home-like building on the grounds. Some fine specimens of which are to be seen.

The negroes have a building, and a handsome one, too, for the display of works of their industry and intelligence. They are taking a lively interest in their department and have not so much prejudice to encounter as they had two years ago, when they found it hard work to stir up enthusiasm among their own race. History and education have separate buildings, large ones, too, and then there is a building for the children of Tennessee, Georgia and

neighboring states learn that there is a real building here for them, built by the little folks of Tennessee, with their own money, there will be no peace in a million or so hours until the boys and girls are brought here to see, enjoy and learn. The exposition managers could not hit upon a better advertising idea, it seems to me, than to reach the school children of the south with the information that here they have a building filled with exhibits designed to amuse and instruct them. No other exhibits are admitted in it. The school system of Tennessee will be demonstrated by work by pupils on wall space and on tables, representing all branches taught.

ANGIER AND ERWIN TO BE SWORN IN

New District Attorneys Will Take the
Oath of Office.

BOTH ARE VERY CAPABLE MEN

They Have Long Been Identified With
State Politics.

THE APPOINTMENTS GIVE SATISFACTION

Sketch of the Two Brilliant Georgians
Who Have Been Recognized by
the New Administration.

Two of the most important appointments made by President McKinley in Georgia were the selections of district attorneys for the Northern and Southern districts of the federal court.

Mr. Ed A. Angier, the well-known Atlanta attorney, was selected by the new administration out of a large number of applicants for the position. Mr. Angier was no doubt able to fill the position of attorney in the Northern district and the appointment has given general satisfaction.

The appointment of Mr. Marion Erwin, of Macon, by President McKinley has met with the hearty endorsement of the party in that section of the state. Mr. Erwin has been a loyal supporter of the party and he will enter upon the discharge of his duties under most auspicious circumstances.

Edward A. Angier.

Colonel Edward A. Angier is an Atlanta both by residence and birth. He was born in Atlanta when the city was a mere village, in November, 1881. Mr. Angier was born in the building next to the old Ryan corner on Whitehall street, which was then a residence.

Since early childhood Mr. Angier has been closely identified with Atlanta. He has been a member of the city council since 1918. He has been city attorney of Atlanta, member of the city council of Atlanta and very active in other fields.

When the war between the states was declared he was but a small child, but he has been a devoted supporter of the Union. He has been a member of the Georgia National Guard and has served in the trenches. He has been a member of the Georgia National Guard and has served in the trenches. He has been a member of the Georgia National Guard and has served in the trenches.

Mr. Angier's father was a union man and also a practicing physician, and young Angier would frequently accompany his father on his visits to the stockade behind the governor's mansion where the federal prisoners were detained.

In the latter part of the last year of the war Dr. Angier, with his family, fled to the north, as this course was necessary in order to avoid being conscripted in the Confederate army. Dr. Angier refused to fight against the south, as his wife's relatives were in the army of Virginia. Dr. Angier moved his family to New York and his residence there was only temporary.

In 1865 Ed Angier, the subject of this sketch, returned to Georgia, and shortly afterwards graduated from the University of Georgia. He studied law at Crawfordville under Alexander H. Stephens. Mr. Angier's rise in the law was rapid and he soon made for himself a name as a successful practitioner. He became a "Randall democrat" and eventually was carried into the republican party on the tariff issue.

He returned to his old home in Atlanta and continued the practice of law for many years.

When Alexander Stephens was opposing General Sherman in the presidential campaign of 1876, Mr. Angier was instrumental in the overwhelming victory of Mr. Stephens.

In 1881 Mr. Angier was elected city attorney of Atlanta, holding that position with credit until 1888, when he was elected to a chair in the general council, where he was active for several years. He was a member of the first class graduated at the Boys' High school of Atlanta under the public school system. After graduating he took preliminary training in commercial law and was later appointed clerk of the United States district court for the Southern district of Georgia by the late Judge Brinkley, a position which he continued to hold for several years.

On the expiration of his term of office he was employed by Attorney General Olney on the recommendation of the postoffice department as special counsel for the government to assist District Attorney Gary in the prosecution of the forgery and embezzlement case against John R. Roberts, late postmaster at Sand Springs, a case which attracted great public interest at the time and which was successfully concluded for the government.

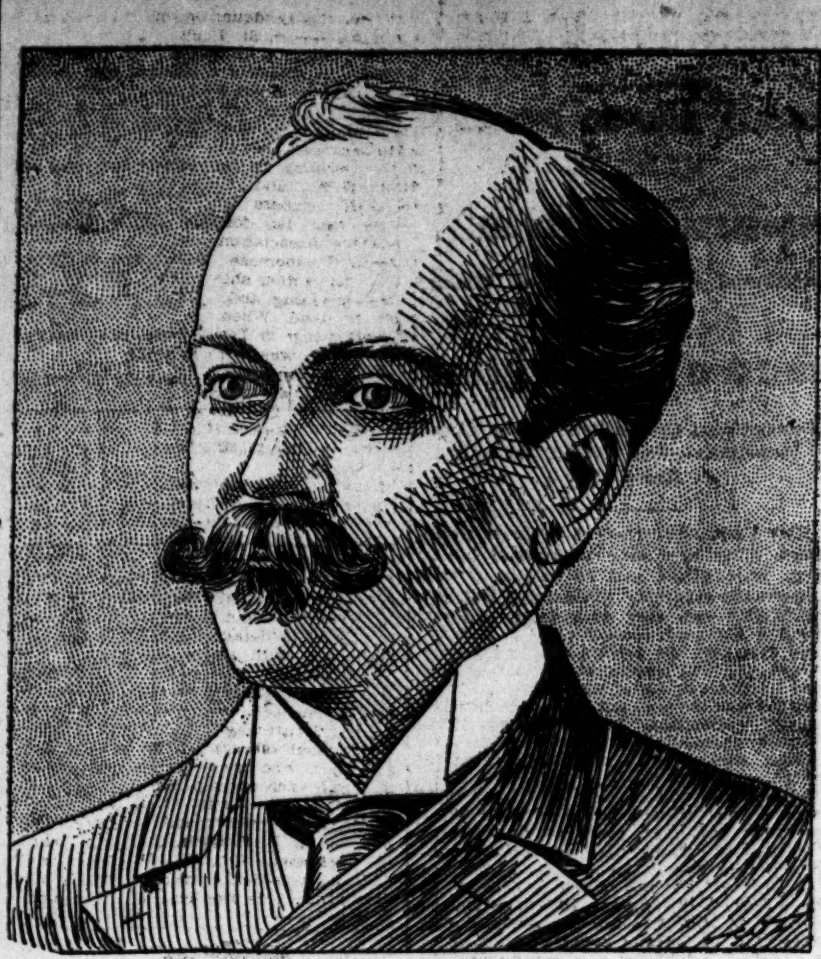
On the recommendation of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, General Sam Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan, seven years ago, Mr. Angier was employed by the United States court in Georgia and Alabama, a position which he held until the business was transferred to the Central of Georgia Railway Company, and he has since represented the company as a special counsel at Macon. Mr. Angier's success has been equally as noted in the civil as in the criminal practice in the courts. As a candidate for election on the republican ticket he did active campaigning for the success of the McKinley ticket during the last campaign, both in Georgia and Florida, and his good work has been a great asset to the party.

Without opposition.

Lady Henry Somerset is about to place in the center of her "temperance village," Duxhurst, in Surrey, a heroic-sized figure of Christ.

The Swiss people, on February 25th, by a vote of 50,000, against 30,000, rejected the proposition to establish a state bank with the exclusive privilege of issuing bank notes.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the French school at Athens, Greece, is to be commemorated by an archaeological congress to be held at Athens from April 25th to 30th of the present year.



ED. A. ANGIER,

The Newly Appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia.

HOT CONTEST IS ON AMONG VETERANS

Opposing Candidates Are Making Things
Lively Among the Old Boys.

WILL MEET MONDAY NIGHT

Colonel T. B. Neal Is Mentioned for
President of Veterans.

CAPTAIN RYAN IS OUT FOR RE-ELECTION

W. H. T. Walker Camp Has Elected
Officers and Will Appoint Commit-
tee for Charter Privileges.

According to what can be learned from the members of Atlanta camp Confederate Veterans, there is a lively contest in sight. The friends of Colonel T. B. Neal are pushing him for the presidency of the camp.

Captain Frank A. Ryan is a candidate for re-election to the same position and he has filled it so well that his friends are anxious to see him continued in office.

It is understood that the contest is a perfectly friendly one, but both sides will work hard for their favorite in the race. Both gentlemen stand high in the ranks of their fellow veterans as well as in business and social circles and both are full of noble zeal for the good of the organization in which they have labored so faithfully.

The meeting for election of officers comes off Monday night. The camp may have a few other camps, to one delegate and one alternate for every twenty-five members or fractional part of that number.

Consequently Atlanta camp will send somewhere between twenty-five and thirty delegates to the national convention which meets in Nashville on June 24 and continues for three days.

These delegates will probably be chosen on Monday night at the same time the officers for the ensuing year are elected.

W. H. T. Walker camp is a new organization and numbers about fifty members. It was held its election the other day and Captain W. B. Burke was elected commander. The camp will meet again Tuesday evening, when a committee will be appointed to present the petition for enrollment among the regularly organized camps at the Nashville meeting.

Every effort is being made to increase the membership, so that the camp may have good representation at the meeting of the national association at Nashville. The camp will send at least two delegates and two alternates, and perhaps more, if a sufficient number of members are enrolled by the time of the meeting Tuesday night.

FREE TO EVERY MAN.

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT

Which Cured Him After Everything
Else Failed.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when they are slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse. The most severe form of this disease is the most common. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated body to its natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name to the advertiser will receive a free trial of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost. I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured if once they had just such a remedy as the one I have described. Do not try to study out how you can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send me your name and I will send you a free trial of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost. I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

There will be two fronts, some of the houses fronting on Hunter street and set on a line continuous with the sidewalk of the church, and others on the rear of the church. The houses will be of brick and stone, the roofs being of slate.

Each house will have a separate furnace in the basement for heating purpose and there will be the servants' rooms, with bathrooms and other appurtenances. On the first floor will be the parlor, sitting room, kitchen and dining room, and on the second floor will be three bedrooms, the attic being divided into storerooms.

The bedrooms will be furnished with baths, toilets and linen closets, and the entire lot of buildings will be of the most modern style.

They will be lighted with gas, but electrical fixtures will also be put in, so that the occupants may avail themselves of the electric light service if they so desire.

How They Will Be Placed.

There will be two fronts, some of the houses fronting on Hunter street and set on a line continuous with the sidewalk of the church, and others on the rear of the church. The houses will be of brick and stone, the roofs being of slate.

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How They Will Be Placed.

CHURCH BUILDS PRETTY HOMES

New Buildings on the Property of St.
Philip's Cathedral.

MOST ELEGANTLY DESIGNED

Plans Contemplate Residence with
Modern Improvements Throughout.

THE DEANERY WILL BE GREATLY CHANGED

A Cloister Will Connect the Deanery,
Church and Sunday School Building
with Quadrangle in Center.

The improvements on the property of St. Philip's cathedral will be a mixture of modern improvements and old English effects.

The designs show that the new buildings will be handsome, convenient and substantial, and within easy reach of the central portion of the city, so that they will constitute one of the most valuable properties in the city as well as adding much to the beauty of Atlanta.

The church, some a large area of land extending from the Georgia railroad to Hunter street, east and west, and from Piedmont avenue to Washington street north and south.

For a long time the question as to what method would be the best that could be adopted to realize an adequate revenue from the property and at the same time preserve it for the church, has been a problem.

The solution was reached in the decision to erect residence flats on the property, and Mr. W. T. Downing, the well-known architect, was employed to draw the designs for the buildings. He has just completed the work, and the work on the buildings will begin at once.

How the Money Was Raised.

As the congregation did not have the ready money, it was decided to raise the funds for building purposes by bonds issued on the property, which is variously estimated at from \$100,000 upward. The amount of the bonds will be the amount of \$100,000 and will run for twenty years.

As the property will be so desirable in every respect for residences it is estimated that the rental of the property will be sufficient to keep up all repairs and provide a sinking fund that will meet the amount issued when they come due.

There will be twelve of the buildings in all, the new denary, which will be one of the flats, but will be built up with offices and other appurtenances especially for that purpose.

It will be the church with a court between and will front on Washington street. In the rear of the denary will be a cloister, connecting that building with the church and the Sunday school building.

Each house will have a separate furnace in the basement for heating purpose and there will be the servants' rooms, with bathrooms and other appurtenances. On the first floor will be the parlor, sitting room, kitchen and dining room, and on the second floor will be three bedrooms, the attic being divided into storerooms.

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THE SCREENS

For doors and windows are fitted with the most modern fittings, making them perfect and in
suring satisfaction and comfort. Pneumatic air cushions to prevent doors from slamming, and
guard wire to keep Screen wire from being kicked out.
Office and Show Room 731 Equitable Building, Atlanta. Factories: Milwaukee, Wis.
Willer Mfg. Co., L. P. DeGroot, Mgr.

The Carpet Department

Is showing very handsome \$1.35 Velvet
Carpets, borders to match, at 95c yard.

\$9.00 Irish Point Renaissance Lace
Curtains, Richly Hand Embroidered at
\$6.00 pair.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison.

Special List No. 2--to more in this pa-
per--Look them up.

BADGES OF HONOR

The Policemen Who Will Wear Service
Stripes on Their Sleeves.

THREE HAVE SERVED 25 YEARS

Sixty-Nine Altogether Will Be Distin-
guished with Service--Total
Stripes Will Be 125.

A long service in the police department, the old age has at last become honorable. By the action of the board of commissioners, the men will wear service stripes, one for each five years.

Chief Connelly, has made out his list of patrolmen who are to wear these badges of honor. The highest number of stripes to be worn at present will be five, and only three men will have this number. Two men will wear four stripes, nine will wear three, twenty will wear two and thirty-five will carry one stripe on the sleeves of their coats.

Those who will wear four stripes are: F. Christopher and George Poole. The wearers of three stripes will be: T. J. Thompson, A. J. Moss, J. C. C. Steerman, W. N. Sheridan, J. C. Cardella, J. N. Abbott, J. J. Greene, J. W. Norman, C. Brennan, G. W. Lyman, H. H. Bedford, W. J. Moncrief, J. M. Lackey, G. H. Phillips, George Stein, George Hamilton, H. Jennings and T. W. Ivy.

Those who wear two stripes are: H. C. Abbott, J. E. Chandler, George Harper, R. S. Osburne, J. M. Seales, H. A. Thompson, W. M. Crim, J. L. Wooten, W. F. Whitley, W. A. Bonnell and W. H. Boone.

The patrolmen upon whose sleeves one stripe will be placed are: J. T. Kilpatrick, N. A. Langford, J. L. Beavers, C. M. Burks, M. L. Holt, J. R. Jordan, T. J. McCarty, J. M. Seales, H. A. Thompson, W. M. Crim, J. L. Wooten, W. F. Whitley, W. A. Bonnell and W. H. Boone.

This makes sixty-nine altogether who will wear the badges of honor, and the total of stripes worn by all the men will be 125.

The stripes will be placed upon the men's sleeves. The stripes will be placed upon the men's sleeves. The stripes will be placed upon the men's sleeves. The stripes will be placed upon the men's sleeves. The stripes will be placed upon the men's sleeves.

As one of the wisest of the police department put it: "It is hard to be a policeman for those who caused so many evil deeds to wear the stripes to wear a few themselves."

RECEPTION AND CONCERT

Complimentary to the Delegates and
Visitors to the Southern Baptist
Convention, Cox College, College
Park, Ga. (Atlanta), May 5, 1937.

The management of the Southern Female college (Cox college) extends a cordial invitation to the delegates and visitors to the Southern Baptist convention passing through Atlanta to visit the institution. The college is located on the Montgomery road, and is a beautiful campus with a large building and a beautiful lawn.

Delegates who come to the college will find a most comfortable and pleasant stay. The college is a beautiful campus with a large building and a beautiful lawn. The college is a beautiful campus with a large building and a beautiful lawn.

There will be a reception for the delegates and visitors at the college. The college is a beautiful campus with a large building and a beautiful lawn. The college is a beautiful campus with a large building and a beautiful lawn.

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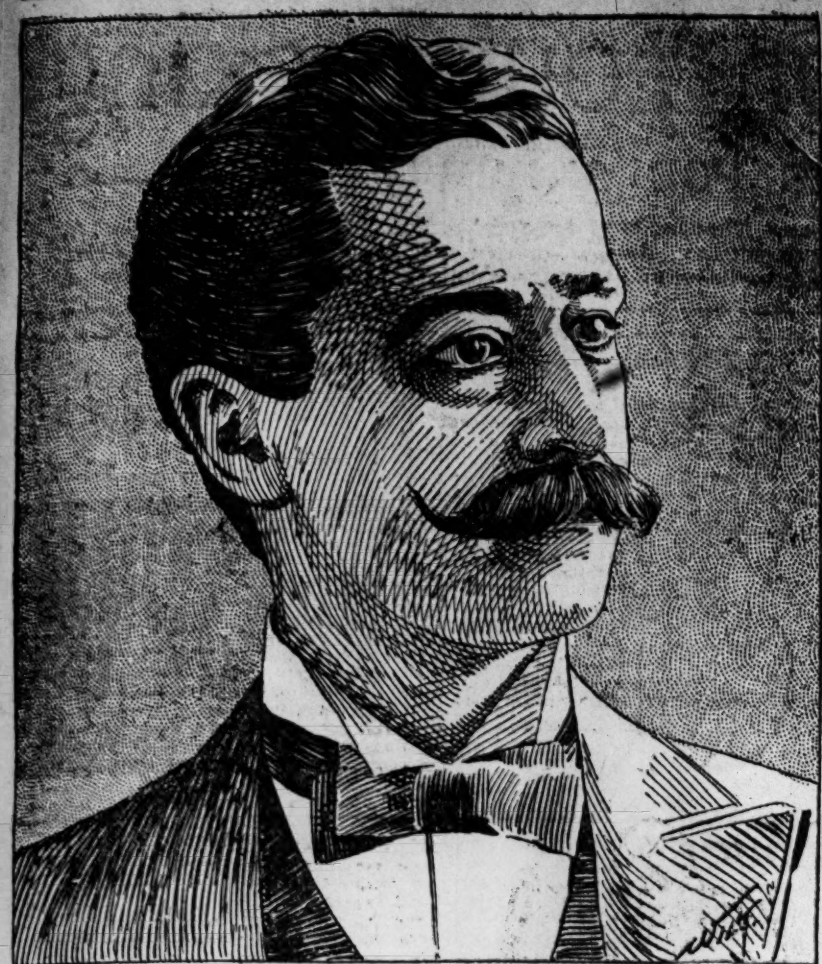
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MARION ERWIN,

The Newly Appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia.

MARGARET J. PRESTON.

The south has good reason to be proud of this noble woman, who by her works has so nobly contributed to the glory of American literature. Her name will long be honored by all who are capable of appreciating poetic genius of a high order, faithfully consecrated to the service of the true, the good, and the beautiful. By her death, a great loss, our literature suffers a great loss. Mr. Hayne once said to me, alluding to Mrs. Preston: "She is the most gifted of the southern female poets. Her heart is as warm and cordial as her mind is comprehensive, brilliant and creative. The south does not begin to appreciate her genius, nor what she has done for her section in art."

Like many others of her sons and daughters of genius, she had "learned in suffering" what she has "taught in sorrow." She was often made to pass through the fiery furnace of affliction, and in her laurel wreath is hidden many a sharp thorn of sorrow. Her greatest domestic affliction was the loss of her noble and brilliant husband. The terrible blow shattered an ideal home, and almost crushed her heart. However, her steadfast faith in God, her unflinching trust in the love of her Savior, her pure heart and her immortal hopes not only sustained her in all her trials, but added sweetness and light and strength to her spirit and gave a still more spiritual charm, a deeper insight, a loftier range to her songs, as especially manifested in her "Poems of Faith and Comfort."

Concerning her poetic work, she once wrote to a friend, "I have never given myself up to literature as my life-work, because too busy a wife, mother and friend for that luxury; for many years the mistress of too large a household to be able to command the wide margins of leisure that go to the making of a literary life. I have always written. The poems that would have later been crowded mainly into some little interludes met at the moment filled with other more imperative things."

Mrs. Preston's devotional nature, her high spirituality and serene faith are well illustrated in her own words: "One day," she says, "as I was sitting over the last falling leaves, my gay-hearted young niece

said to me: 'Oh, but think how much more room it gives you to see the beautiful blue sky beyond!'

"It is not a sweet thought, that as our little joys and pleasures, and earth's many lovely things fade and pass away, they open spaces for us through which we may look into the illimitable depths above us?" To those who modern lost sources earth is sad, but then how many happy homes and happy hearts there are, after all, and it becomes us to say, with our dear Elizabeth Browning:

"Through death and death--
Through fire and frost,
With emptied arms and treasure lost,
We praise Thee while the days go on."

Mrs. Preston never painted a cloud through which the eye of faith cannot see the shining of the eternal stars. On every page of her poetry, no pure or sweeter voice has never been heard in the choir of our American singers. In fact, in many particulars, she leads them all, in devotion, in her poetry, in her life.

By the side of the clear, simple, earnest, soulful verse of Mrs. Preston, the devotional poetry of Mrs. Hemans, of Moore, Byron, Willis, whose hymns and scriptures poems are conventional, the keen eye of Christian poetry detects the glow in her pointed marble; the inward ear hears a deeper joy in the love of her Savior, the true soul only can sing true songs; be- lie the true artist must stand the true

to all who are weary and heavy laden, to all who suffer and who long for rest and comfort and "the peace that passeth understanding, the fervent, heart-felt, and noble devotional poetry of Mrs. Preston will afford sweet relief and a precious refuge.

CHARLES W. HUBNER.

Some of the bags carrying the South African mails have been made by Oscar Wilde during his stay in Reading prison, and one of them, by a curious coincidence, brought typewritten copies of his plays recently produced in Johannesburg.

(Note this today. This ad. may not appear again.)

\$15 GOLDEN GOLDAWAY



Who can form the greatest number of words from the letters in "HOLIDAY?" You can make ten or more words, and if you do you will be well paid. Do not use any letter more than it appears in "HOLIDAY." Use no language except English. Words spelled alike but with different meaning can be used but once. Use any standard Dictionary. Some prominent verbs, adjectives, nouns and adjectives--anything that is legitimate will be allowed. Words of four or more letters will be counted. The publishers of this book are the publishers of the "HOLIDAY" book. The publishers of this book are the publishers of the "HOLIDAY" book. The publishers of this book are the publishers of the "HOLIDAY" book.

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KEELY
CHOCOL
—and—
OXFORD
TO MATCH
—at—
MEE



THE Winning Lace DEPARTMENT —IS— KEELY'S	NEW SILK-LINED Tailor SUITS IN Military Effects at KEELY'S	NEW Tailor SUITS IN Canvas Weaves at KEELY'S	HUZZAR AND Braided Suits TAILOR-MADE —AT— KEELY'S	READY-TO-WEAR COSTUMES All Prevailing Colors —AT— KEELY'S	COVERT CLOTH SUITS TAILOR MADE. SILK-LINED —AT— KEELY'S	THE NEW Brandenburg SUITS Braided Effects at KEELY'S
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KEELY COMPANY'S

EASTER WEEK EXHIBITION

OF EXCLUSIVELY FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-GRADE, MODESTLY-PRICED NOVELTIES IS AN

Attraction That Will Prove Irresistible

TO LOVERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL! TO APPRECIATIVE CRITICS! TO INTENDING PURCHASERS!

THE INFLEXIBLE RULE OF THIS BUSINESS IS

TO SHOW ONLY FASHIONABLE FABRICS!

TO OFFER ONLY RELIABLE DRY GOODS!

TO GIVE SATISFACTORY SERVICE IN ALL CASES!

TO SELL THE BEST STUFFS AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

ADHERENCE TO THIS RULE PLACES US IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE TRADE

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS! FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WASH GOODS!

LACES! RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES! CARPETS! RUGS AND UPHOLSTERIES!

THAT ARE SPECIALLY GATHERED! SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SPECIALLY PRICED

For Keely's Great Mid-Spring Sale!

KEELY'S DRESS GOODS!

Day by day they win new friends! The crowded counters, the enormous sales, all give evidence that this is a Dress Goods Store. Only new things, which are approved by the best dressers, are shown here. No experiment when you come here for Dress Goods.

THE PRICES ARE RIGHT.

Transparent Suitings

FOR MAKING OVER COLORS.

15 Combinations of colors in open mesh	63c
12 Styles two and three-tone Etamines	65c
10 Styles Waffle Cloth, summer weight	75c
6 Styles Black Transparent Fancies, all weaves	98c

Costume Fancies

FOR GENERAL DRESS WEAR.

60 Pieces Mohair and Wool Fancy Effects	49c
20 Pieces Silk and Wool Fancy Suitings	75c
37 Pieces Imported Coverts for Tailor Suits	\$1.15
18 Pieces Assorted Tailorings, Two-tone Mixtures	98c

Black Goods.

10 Pieces Summer Batistes, all wool	39c
23 Pieces Lustre Henriettas, all summer weights	69c
18 Pieces Pebble Sicilian for separate skirts	89c
21 Pieces Assorted Fancies in silk and wool	98c

Tailor Checks.

12 Pieces Fancy Checks, 48 inches wide	89c
14 Pieces Shepherd Checks, all wool	33c
10 Pieces Crowfoot Checks in fancy effects	69c
8 Pieces Mohair Checks, cool and wiry	85c

KEELY'S SPLENDID SILKS!

Win the economies of our friends and customers, and the admiration of competitors. Keely's corner is conceded to be the Silk Store of the South. Last year we thought we had reached high-water mark in Silk Sales, but this season we are beating our own record.

THE SILKS ARE RIGHT.

Silks for Waists

IN THE LATEST EFFECTS.

20 Pieces Taffeta Broche, in Illuminated Styles	98c
100 Pieces New Changeables, in Scarce Colorings	79c
12 Pieces Novelty Stripes, on Changeable Grounds	\$1.00
10 Pieces Shepherd Checks, now so stylish	89c

Silks for Skirts

ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.

10 Pieces Moire Damasse in black—\$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25	\$1.00
21 Pieces Colored Velours in approved shades, \$1.25 and	98c
36 Pieces Sharkskin Moire, the most popular Skirting	99c
8 Pieces French Brocade, in black only	\$1.25

Fine Foulards.

12 Styles Handkerchief Foulards, will not slip nor pull	\$1.00
21 Pieces Fancy Foulards, secured at under-prices	63c
10 Pieces Novelty Foulards, specially priced for Monday	98c
18 Pieces Foreign Foulards, American printed	49c

Printed Orientals.

16 Pieces Colored Indias, in new printings	49c
19 Pieces Printed Chinas, blue, myrtle, black, brown	69c
21 Pieces 27-inch Print China in large effects	75c
16 Pieces Satin-Face Printed Pongee	98c

KEELY'S WASH GOODS

We begin tomorrow our great sale American Goods. This event is looked for by Atlantians as eagerly as is our annual yearly opening of Foreign Wash Goods.

ON SALE TOMORROW

Jaconet Duchesse, in Shirt Waist style	12c
Mimosa Dimity, in popular printings	12c
Cordele Marquise, in Foulard effects	12c

Corded Mulls, in fancy dress styles	12c
Grenadine Tissues, dark grounds	12c
Best Percales, in our own patterns	12c

FOREIGN WASH GOODS

This is the recognized headquarters for exclusive high-class Foreign Novelties. The immense sales in this department for the past nine weeks is proof conclusive that we have the right things.

THIS WEEK'S GEMS

French Organdies, in latest Paris Printings	39c
Irish Dimities, our own importation	25c
Swiss Lappets, in the new printings	39c

Linen Gauzes, Silk Warps, Silk Plaids	69c
Linen Tissues, Silk Warp, Sheer	\$1.00
Linen Suitings, feather-weights, Silk stripes	33c

A WORD OF ADVICE

CARPETS WILL ADVANCE IN PRICE.

Whether you buy of us or of others, buy your Carpets now. Our stock of Spring Carpets bought in January; our stock of Matting imported last fall will be sold at present prices without regard to future tariff legislation.

BUY CARPETS NOW.

Axminster—High pile, latest Spring product	\$1.00
Velvet Carpets—Exact copies of Wiltons	95c
Wilton Extras—In new designs	\$1.75

All-Wool Ingrains—New Patterns, up-to-date colors	62c
Tapestry Brussels—All new patterns	65c
Body Brussels—New patterns, borders to match	90c

YOUR INTERESTS DEMAND

THAT YOU BUY YOUR MATTINGS NOW

The new tariff legislation threatens an import duty of 12 1/2% a yard to the cost of all grades of Matting. Therefore we would advise you to take advantage of the opportunities offered here while they last.

WE HAVE MATTINGS.

75 rolls China Mattings, heavy grade, per roll	\$4.00
Jointless Reversible Mattings, choice goods, per roll	\$6.00
Cotton Warp Mattings, Japanese inlaid, per roll	\$7.50

Anchor Mattings, best heavy China	\$8.75
Fancy Mattings, Japanese designs, per roll	\$10.00
Figured Mattings, blue, gold, green, per roll	\$12.00

OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT

Is crowded—crowded with the latest novelties in Ready-to-Wear Garments—crowded with the best productions of the best tailors and crowded with pleased customers. Suits to be sold at Modest Prices as Usual.

KEELY'S WAIST DEPARTMENT

Has now everything which can be suggested by the best taste in both Wash and Fancy Waists. Our Washable Waists are specialties. Hundreds of dozens selling weekly. The Prices Sell Them.

WE ARE THE LEADERS OF THE RETAIL SHOE TRADE.

KEELY COMPANY

CHOCOLATE —and— OXFORD HOSE TO MATCH SHOES —at— KEELY'S	MOIRE FACE —Satin— SASH RIBBONS JUST OPENED —at— KEELY'S	ROMAN STRIPE —Ribbons in— New Patterns AND DESIGNS —at— KEELY'S	EMPIRE FANS —in— New Japanese AND CHINESE EFFECTS —at— KEELY'S	CHANGEABLE SILK —Waists— In New Styles. ALL PRICES —at— KEELY'S	CLAN PLAID SILK —Waists— Suit Department ALL SERVICEABLE —at— KEELY'S	THE NEW AND —Popular— Plaid Beltings IN RIBBON DEPT —at— KEELY'S
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DOUGHERTY & MURPHY

The advantages you have when trading with us: Here you get the best goods at the lowest possible price. No goods are misrepresented. If your purchase proves unsatisfactory, your money will be cheerfully refunded. Note the following GREAT BARGAINS THAT MAY BE HAD AT OUR STORE.....

Linens.

8 pieces of 56-inch Half Bleached Linen Table Damask; 40c yard is the usual price; our price per yard is	25c
12 pieces of 72-inch Bleached German Table Damask; would be cheap at \$1 yard; now	75c
45 pieces of Cream Satin Table Damask, 72 inches wide and 75c quality; price yard	49c
50 dozen all-Linen Hemmed Huck Towels, really worth 15c each; each are now	10c
10c Huck Towels have been reduced to	12c
30 dozen Huck Towels, large size, each	5c
75 dozen Check Linen Doylies, dozen	19c
White Doylies, size 13x13, that were 75c dozen, now	59c
34 size all-Linen Napkins, dozen	\$1.00

Hosiery.

Ladies' 35c Black and Tan Hose, in drop stitch and plain, pair	25c
Just received another shipment of those Ladies' Hose, with three pair in box, in Black and Tan, worth \$1 a box, box at	75c
All of our 48c Ladies' Lisle Hose, in plain and drop stitch, pair	33c
Ladies' 12 1/2c Seamless Hose, plain and drop stitch, in Black and Tan, pair	10c
Ladies' 21c pair Hose, Black and Tan, also the black tops with white soles, pair for	15c
Ladies' 25c Hose, Hermsdorf Dyes, full regular made, with double soles and double heels and toes, for 19c, or 4 pair for	75c
Children's full Seamless Hose, in Black and Tan, pair well worth 12 1/2c, for	10c
Boys' and Girls' Hermsdorf 1x1 Ribbed Hose, seamless, with double knees and double heels and toes, worth 25c, for	15c
Children's plain and drop stitch Hose, Hermsdorf dyes, worth 35c, for	25c
Gents' 12 1/2c Black and Tan Seamless Hose for	10c
Gents' 25c Black and Tan Hose, double soles and high-spliced heels, pair for	15c
Gents' Grey Shawlnt Hose for	15c
We have a big lot of 75 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Black Lisle Thread Hose, worth 40c pair, we will sell for	25c

Woolen Dress Goods

50 pieces of Check Dress Goods, all wool, in the leading shades; 50c yard would be cheap for them, but our price is, yard	35c
25 pieces of 40-inch Novelty Dress Goods, formerly marked 50c yard, are being sold at	39c
19 Pieces of Check Dress Goods, in all the leading shades, that are being advertised by others at 35c yard; we sell them at	25c
15 pieces each of wide Wale and French Serges, in black and colors, 46 inches wide and all wool, never sold for less than 75c yard, can be bought of us at	50c

Silks—Four Specials

5 pieces of \$1.00 quality 24 inches wide, Black Satin Luxor; price per yard	79c
10 pieces of New Style Novelty Silks, in latest designs; the price should be \$1.00 yard; but not so, it is	73c
15 pieces of Figured Silks, price per yard	25c
Figured, Plain and Check Taffeta Silks that were \$1.00 per yard are now	75c

Chiffon.

Plain Chiffon in all shades, yard	69c
Embroidered Chiffon and Mouseline de Soie, price from 75c yard to	\$1.50
Accordion Plaited Mouseline de Soie, black and all shades, per yard	50c
Nice assortment of Queen Elizabeth Ruchings, each	35c

TEN CASES OF YARD-WIDE
Fruit of Loom and Lonsdale Bleaching.
SEVEN CENTS A YARD

Umbrellas.

We bought over 300 Umbrellas and Parasols at a bargain. We propose to give our customers the advantage of our purchase. Come to us for your Parasol or Umbrella and we will save you money.
150 Ladies' and Gents' all-Silk Umbrellas for \$1.00
Natural wood, crooked and plain handles, Umbrellas that all houses sell at \$2, can be bought of us for \$1.25
See our stock of Ladies' pearl handle Umbrellas at \$2.00

Linings and Findings.

Good Skirt Cambric, yard	3 1/2c
All-Linen Canvas	12 1/2c
Splendid Silesia	10c
35-inch Rustle Lining	8c
Barred or Plain Crinoline	7 1/2c
Good Whale Bone, dozen	5c
Bone Casing, yard	2c
All Linings and Findings sold equally as cheap.	

Our Cut Price on Wash Goods and Domestic will be continued this week. An inspection of our stock will thoroughly convince you that we lead in these goods.....

DOUGHERTY & MURPHY

ELBERTON:

Prosperous and Promising—Some of Her Leading Citizens.

Elberton is the county seat of Elbert county. It is situated on the line of the Seaboard Air-Line and also accessible by a branch of the Southern railway. Its population is 4,000. It is an important cotton market and attracting attention as a strategic point for the manufacture of cotton goods. The product of its mills consists of print goods, rope, twine and yarns. The city enjoys the advantage of diversified manufacturing industries. Among the most important is the Elberton Oil Mills. This plant has been in operation since 1857 and is one of the most successful plants in the south. The product is cotton seed oil, meal and larders and kindred products. The meal from this mill ranks as the finest in the market, showing an analysis of 8.93 ammonia; commercial value \$23.15 per ton. Mr. A. E. Thornton is the president and Mr. J. L. Little the secretary. The plant is strictly modern and thoroughly equipped with electric lights, water and other conveniences.

Elberton is an important commercial center, being a distributing point for a large area of agricultural country.

The growth of the city has been marked since the completion of its present excellent transportation facilities, which are in touch with the whole commercial country. The enterprise of this plucky city is rapidly developing substantial public improvements. The courthouse of Elbert county, one of the handsomest in the state, has recently been completed at a cost of \$10,000. No city of its size is more favored with first-class hotel accommodations. The Clifton Inn, built and owned by Dr. N. G. Long, and presided over by the genial host, Mr. E. W. Roberts, is a model of architectural beauty and convenience, and a gem of home comfort, alike to tourists or commercial traveler. With the latter the proprietor is justly a favorite. This building cost \$5,000.

Elberton is well lighted by electricity, the city owning and operating a plant recently built at a cost of \$22,000. The telephone exchange has over 100 subscribers. The city enjoys exceptional educational advantages, having two thoroughly organized schools, more definite allusion to which appears below.

The moral and religious atmosphere is of the highest character. Elbert is a prohibition county. All the leading Protestant denominations are represented in Elberton with excellent church edifices and regular and well-attended services and Sunday schools.

What Elberton has accomplished in the past is an earnest of her future. Her destiny lies in the hands of men capable of building a great city and imbued with a local pride and united determination to realize the greatest results from her foundations. So wisely laid, her future is assured.

It will interest our many readers to know something of the men who have made Elberton prosperous and promising.

Among the most prominent and enterprising citizens of the state of Georgia is Dr. N. G. Long, of Elberton. This distinguished physician, who was born in Madison county in 1854; a graduate of the Louisville, Ky., Medical college in 1880 and began his successful career as a practitioner in Elberton during the same year. In 1880 he married Miss Emma Heard, daughter of Mr. George E. Heard, of Elbert county. As a result Dr. N. G. Long, of the extensive practice of his profession Dr. Long has accumulated large means. He is always one of the leading promoters, with his means and business ability, in the advancement of the city's welfare and growth. He built and owns the beautiful Clifton Inn. He established and owns the telephone plant. He is also prominently identified with the following institutions: Director of the Elberton Loan and Savings bank; director in the Bank of Elberton; director of the Elberton Air-Line railroad.

In 1885 Dr. Long was elected state senator by a vote of 2,400 majority. He served his constituents and state with ability and distinction.

The firm of Drs. Johnson & Moore, composed of Dr. J. E. Johnson and Dr. G. Y. Moore, enjoys the confidence and community in the practice of their profession. They are the city physicians and local surgeons for the Southern railway. Dr. Johnson was born in Hall county in 1852; received his literary education in the North Georgia Agricultural college, after which he read medicine under the famous Dr. Bailey, of Gainesville and is a graduate of the University of Louisville, 1882. Dr. Moore was born in Lawrence, S. C., 1858; graduated in medicine at the University of Georgia at Augusta, 1885. After extensive practice in South Carolina he located in Elberton in 1891. In 1886 he took a post graduate course in New York Polyclinic and the Mother and Baby hospital of New York. Dr. Moore is a prominent Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Baptist church.

The city of Elberton is fortunate in being the home of two physicians of such eminence in their profession as Dr. A. S. J. Stovall and Dr. L. P. Rogers, who are associated together in their practice. Dr.

place he removed to Elberton. In 1894 he married the daughter of Dr. John Hogan, of Athens.

Judge P. P. Profit is the judge of the city court at Elberton. He practices in all the state courts, except the city court of Elbert; also in the United States courts. Judge Profit is a just of eminent ability and profound legal attainments. He is held in high esteem by the entire bar, as well as the citizens of Elbert county and elsewhere throughout the state.

The solicitor of the city court, Hon. H. J. Brewer, was born in Elbert county, 1850. He read law in the office of his uncle, Colonel W. A. Lofton, of Macon; admitted to the bar at Elberton in 1881, since which time he has been engaged in the successful practice of his chosen profession. In 1888 Mr. Brewer married Miss Alice Oglesby, of Elberton. Their union has been blessed with three interesting children. He is a H. J. Brewer, member of the Masonic fraternity and a consistent member of the Baptist church, being chairman of the building committee. He is serving his second term as solicitor of the city court.

At the Elberton bar, noted for its lawyers of eminence and ability, none stands higher than Colonel I. C. Van Duser. Graduating at the University of Tennessee, after which he read law with his father, Judge Van Duser, he was admitted to the bar in March, 1884. He at once entered the practice of law at Hertwell, Ga. In 1891 he removed to Elberton, where his business ability and legal attainments have won him a large and lucrative practice. In October, 1896, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, Colonel Van Duser became a candidate for the legislature in the race against Colonel L. M. Swift. After a brilliant but very brief campaign, having been in the race only five or six days, he was defeated by only forty-five votes.

This is perhaps no more popular or more favorably known lawyer in the state of Georgia than Colonel

John P. Shannon. Colonel Shannon was born August 4, 1850, at Augusta, Ga., son of Major Peter J. Shannon. He received his education in the common schools. His intellect is of that character that is not restricted in its development by limited opportunities. He read law under Colonel L. P. Edwards and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Colonel Shannon's devotion to the democratic party makes him a strong figure in party politics, although he has never sought office. He was presidential elector in 1880 and has been chairman of the democratic executive committee of the eighth congressional district continuously since 1885.

Colonel Shannon is one of the three living past grand masters of Georgia. He held the office from March, 1894, to November, 1896. He is also a Knight Templar and Shriner.

Mr. George C. Grogan, a promising and popular young attorney of Elberton, has already earned for himself a reputation as an eloquent speaker and a logical and convincing lawyer. His possession of the high principles of his profession and believes in maintaining it on the highest plane of dignity and honor. Mr. Grogan was born in Oglethorpe county in 1875. He is a son of the Rev. J. H. Grogan, deceased. He is a graduate of Emory college, where he was elected to the bar in 1897. Was mayor of Elberton in 1898 and 1899.

On March 25, 1897, Mr. Grogan married Miss Addie Starke, daughter of Hon. S. C. Starke, of Elbert county. In addition to his extensive general practice Colonel Grogan is counsel for the Southern Railway attorney at law, was born in Oconee county in 1870. He is a graduate of the law department of the University of Georgia, in 1893. During this year he commenced the practice of law in Elberton, where, by his genial and generous character and strict application to his profession, he has rapidly forged his way to a leading place in the ranks of the younger lawyers of Georgia. He enjoys a rapidly increasing practice and a very desirable clientele. His mature judgment for one of his years and keen perception, together with his affability and business qualifications insures a future of prominence.

Among the younger lawyers practicing at the Elberton bar, Mr. Z. B. Rogers occupies a prominent place. Mr. Rogers is a son of Rev. W. S. Rogers, the well-known Baptist minister, now located at Waynesboro. He was born in Barbours county, Ala., September 4, 1871. He graduated at Mercer university with the degree of A. M. in 1891. He read law in the office of Hon. H. J. Brewer, and was admitted to the bar in 1896. He has earned the enviable reputation of being a hard worker by the method, skill and

Mail Course in Optics.

The progressive, up-to-date dealer in glasses realizes that he cannot achieve the highest business success without something more than a superficial knowledge of optics. Kellam & Moore's "correspondence course" offers him a reliable means of acquiring a thoroughly scientific knowledge of optics without leaving his home or business. Write for terms to Kellam & Moore, 40 Market street, Atlanta.

patience with which he conducts his business.

Hon. W. B. Adams, mayor of Elberton, was born May 13, 1861 in Elbert county. Mr. Adams has enjoyed a long and prosperous business career. He has the confidence of the entire people and was elected mayor without opposition. He is captain of Company F, Third regiment of Georgia volunteers. He is a director of the Bank of Elberton, and is one of Elberton's prominent merchants. Mr. Adams' administration as mayor of Elberton is characterized by honest and progressive policy and the welfare of the city is being materially advanced.

One of the most successful business institutions in Elbert county is the Bank of Elberton. It has a capital of \$25,000; deposits \$100,000; undivided profits \$5,000, and surplus \$7,000. Its officers are Mr. A. Arnold, president; L. J. E. Hearn, vice president; and Mr. J. E. Hearn, cashier. Much of the success of this important institution is due to the sound business judgment and financial ability of its cashier, Mr. L. E. Hearn, who has been engaged in the banking business since a lad of sixteen years of age. Mr. Hearn is also engaged in the fire insurance business, representing some of the strongest companies doing business in the state.

Elberton is fortunate in her banking facilities, having also the Elberton Loan and Savings bank, an institution of sound financial standing. It has a capital of \$20,000; deposits \$20,000; undivided profits \$2,000; and surplus \$2,000. The responsible duties of cashier are performed with signal ability by Mr. I. G. Swift, of whom we present in this column an excellent likeness. Mr. Swift was born in Elbert county and is one of her most prominent and progressive citizens. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire people. In 1888 he married Miss Essie Thurmond, daughter of Mr. Samuel D. Thurmond, of Athens. In 1881 he was elected mayor of the city and has served as councilman several times. He is an active and prominent Mason.

An important factor in the educational facilities with which Elberton is favored is the Elberton seminary. This remarkable school was chartered in 1886 by the following gentlemen: Martin Heard, M. C. Arnold, H. K. Gardiner, W. C. Smith, E. B. Tate, H. B. Braswell, N. G. Long and J. E. Hearn. Its faculty consists of Mrs. N. Heard Davis, principal, who teaches Greek, Latin and French; Mrs. J. T. Stillwell, primary and higher mathematics; and Mrs. L. Y. Blackwell, who teaches the intermediate courses. The advantages of this school are considered superior, maintaining as it does a high standard of excellence. An evidence of its popularity is shown in the fact that, having been established so recently, its pupils now number 140, and represent leading families of the city.

Prominent among the educators of Elberton is Professor Walter P. Thomas. He is a son of Dr. Francis Thomas and was born under the shadow of Emory college. He received his early education in the public schools of Georgia, and completed his education at Emory college, Oxford, Ga., the place of his birth. He has since devoted himself to the chosen profession. At the age of seventeen he began teaching. His first position was at the school of the Port Valley public schools, where he discharged the responsible duties of his important position with high distinction. From this position he was called to the presidency of LeVert Female college at Tabbont, Ga., where after a term of four years' service, he resigned to accept the presidency of the celebrated Elberton Normal institute, where he is assisted by six accomplished and enthusiastic teachers. By his magnetic personality and new methods, Professor Thomas has rapidly built up this institute to that efficiency which renders it second to none in the state.

There is not among the citizens of Elberton a stronger or more conservative business man than Mr. E. B. Tate, capitalist, Mr. Tate is a native of Elbert county. He was born April 2, 1841. In the days of his trial, Mr. Tate responded to the call of Georgia, and enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Georgia regiment. He served through the war to the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded. At the close of the war he returned to his home and entered upon an active business career, where he laid the foundation upon which he has so successfully built his fortune. In the successful business career of Mr. Tate he has acquired an enviable reputation for uprightness and integrity of character and the highest sense of mercantile honor. Mr. Tate's real estate interests are large, both in the city and county. He is at present erecting a block of two-story buildings. He is one of the most elegant homes in the city, situated on Heard street, surrounded by extensive grounds and delightfully shaded.

We have alluded to the importance of Elberton as a commercial point. Among those engaged in commercial pursuits may be prominently mentioned Mr. R. S. Brewer. Mr. Brewer was born in Elbert county in 1853. He received his education in the public schools. In 1880 he engaged in mercantile business in Elberton. By strict application and careful management of his business interests have grown and multiplied. His principal business is that of a stock, owning the largest and only brick stable in the city. In a warehouse adjacent to his stable is to be found a large assortment of wagons, buggies, carriages,

carriage harness, lap robes, whips, etc., from the cheapest to the best. Another enterprise of importance in the city of Elberton is the steam ginery owned and operated by Mr. Brewer. It has a capacity of seventy-five bales per day and cost \$10,000. It is also building an ice factory which promises to add largely to the business and comfort of the city.

What energy and pluck may accomplish in a business career is illustrated by the successful records of Messrs. J. J. and L. L. Stephenson, brothers. While in different lines of business, they are both prominent.

Mr. J. J. Stephenson is a broker, dealing in flour, grain, hay and provisions on a large scale. He does a business of about \$150,000 per annum. It is needless to say that he is a man of high character and integrity.

Mr. L. L. Stephenson is a contractor and builder of large experience. The people of Elberton show their appreciation of his integrity and enterprise by giving him preference in the bestowal of their patronage. The beautiful new courthouse of Elbert county is a monument to his skill and ability.

A visit to the dental parlor of Drs. Cook & Mattox discloses the fact that this up-to-date firm keeps thoroughly abreast with the latest improvements of rapidly advancing science. Among the two-story buildings in the city owned by Dr. W. M. Terrell, Dr. Terrell graduated at the Atlanta Dental college in 1895. He is a gentleman of engaging manners and good humor which makes him a genial companion and the best of friends.

Dr. Mattox is a native of Elbert county.

Dr. W. M. Terrell is a native of Elbert county. He is a graduate of the Georgia College of Dental Surgery, in 1891. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Georgia Dental Association and the Southern Dental Association. He is a native of Elbert county and is a gentleman of engaging manners and good humor which makes him a genial companion and the best of friends.

Dr. T. O. Tabor was born in Madison county in 1857. Mr. Tabor conducts a successful general mercantile business in Elberton. Mr. Tabor is one of the most public-spirited citizens of Elberton. He has been elected to the city council three times. He was called by his fellow citizens to the honorable office of mayor for two terms, where his executive ability rendered his administration one of the most beneficial to the city within its history. Though by

no means a politician, Mr. Tabor has always been a wide-awake, public-spirited citizen, loyal to the welfare of the community and its enterprises.

Mr. P. M. Hawes, the popular and enterprising merchant, was born in Lincoln county, 1850. In 1887 he engaged in general merchandise business in Elberton, which was the beginning of a successful business career. In recognition of the integrity and business sagacity of Mr. Hawes, he was called into partnership with Mr. J. J. Stephenson. He was elected mayor of Elberton for the years 1889-90. In 1891 he was elected president of the city council, and under his supervision the electric light plant was built, which is now so ably managed by him as superintendent of public works. He is vice president and director of the Elberton Loan and Savings bank. His career as a business man has not only been one of phenomenal success, but one of marked honor and usefulness.

Messrs. Clarke & Adams, wagon manufacturers, composed of W. W. Adams and W. F. Clarke. This firm was formed in 1883, and since then has successfully conducted the manufacture of one and two horse farm wagons, buggies and carriages to order. Their motto is, "Not how cheap, but how good." Everything turned out from their factory being first-class in every respect.

One of the nearest, most complete and best appointed drug stores in the city is owned by Dr. W. M. Terrell. Dr. Terrell graduated at the Atlanta Medical college in 1884. He engaged in the drug business with Dr. E. R. Anthony, of Griffin. He moved to Elberton in 1893, when he opened his present drug store. Dr. Terrell is a licensed pharmacist and a member of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association of Georgia.

Mr. A. J. Champion, of Elberton, is the efficient agent of the Southern railway. Mr. Champion is a native of Cleveland county, North Carolina, and was born in 1861. He entered the service of the Richmond and Danville, now the Southern railway, during the year 1882. He was appointed to his present position in 1893. He is a gentleman of high character and integrity, and his duties of which he discharges with systematic ability. The affairs of his agency are conducted in a manner which renders

Mr. Champion popular with the shipping and traveling public.

Mr. H. T. Cleveland, a member of the firm of Moore & Cleveland, druggists, was born in Oglethorpe county in 1872. He is a competent druggist of many years' experience, having been actively engaged in the business continuously since 1885. Mr. Cleveland is a prominent member of the Pythias and a consistent member of the Baptist church.

The drug store with H. L. Cleveland, which he is connected is fitted out in an attractive manner. The excellent and complete soda fountain renders this a popular resort for the young people.

The secretary of the Elberton Oil Mills, Mr. A. J. Little, was born in LaGrange in 1864. In 1888 he entered business in partnership with Mr. A. S. Oliver. In 1893 he became the secretary of the Elberton Oil Mills, a position of magnitude of which is made above. In 1896 Mr. Little married Miss Hines, of Elberton. He is a Knight of Pythias and an active member of the Baptist church. Mr. Little has been successfully engaged in the growth and prosperity of his chosen city.

Mr. E. W. Roberts, proprietor of The Gholston Inn, is a native of Walton county, Georgia. He has had a long and successful experience in the hotel business. The sagacity of Mr. Roberts as a hotel manager is evinced by the fact that among that army of desirable hotel patrons the commercial traveler, he is familiarly known as "Uncle Ed" and regarded as a born host.

Mr. Roberts is a Knight of Pythias and Lieutenant in the Elberton Light Infantry.

Mr. J. H. Orr, the well-known photographer, by whose skill we are permitted to present the above collection of excellent likenesses of some of Elberton's most prominent citizens, has established an excellent business in his line. His studio is handsomely fitted up and equipped with the latest improvements. His patronage embraces the elite of the city and surrounding country. One needs only to sit a moment.

A. K. Hawkes, the Atlanta optician, received the only gold medal awarded for excellence in the manufacture of spectacles and eyeglasses, 12 Whitehall street. Established 1870.

"Caution!" Hawkes' Spectacles are never peddled nor sold on the streets. All eyes are fitted at 12 Whitehall.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

ASSETS, \$234,744,148.42.

STANDING OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Arranged by J. W. GUTEAU, Statistician, from The Weekly Underwriter Table published in advance of State Insurance Department Reports.

COMPANIES Arranged in the Order of Insurance in Force December 31, 1896.

Rank. Total Insurance in Force. New Business Done in 1896. Premiums. Interest, Etc. Total Income. Total Assets.

1. MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK 917,030,911 136,079,854 89,893,414 10,109,881 49,702,695 234,744,148

2. Equitable, N. Y. 915,102,070 127,694,084 36,089,358 8,921,700 45,011,058 216,733,497

3. New York Life 826,816,648 123,812,865 31,138,076 8,001,482 39,139,558 187,176,406

4. Northwestern of Wisconsin 384,167,849 53,375,567 14,263,174 4,326,654 28,593,828 92,633,604

5. Mutual Benefit, N. Y. 224,556,168 30,569,633 8,189,917 3,025,889 11,215,806 60,744,965

6. Connecticut Mutual 157,422,626 10,355,237 4,743,237 3,189,546 7,932,783 62,952,349

7. Aetna Life, Conn. 145,635,941 22,322,948 5,664,830 2,317,319 7,982,149 45,557,272

8. Penn Mutual, Pa. 134,594,870 24,514,312 5,553,301 1,407,438 6,959,739 29,459,520

9. Provident Life & Trust, Pa. 113,054,246 13,016,586 4,466,511 1,260,302 5,726,813 31,636,776

10. Massachusetts Mutual 102,867,061 20,156,559 3,610,769 861,620 4,472,389 18,546,260

11. New England Mutual 99,096,092 10,330,563 3,325,936 1,129,765 4,445,701 25,910,005

12. Union Central, Ohio 93,898,215 30,187,212 3,326,175 980,525 4,315,700 16,529,861

13. Travelers, Conn. 88,243,367 12,302,740 2,379,535 798,141 3,477,677 20,896,624

14. Provident Savings, N. Y. 80,174,683 21,529,978 2,148,637 87,240 2,235,877 2,093,222

15. National Life, Vt. 77,474,731 13,611,204 2,811,063 546,293 3,357,356 13,540,024

16. Germania, N. Y. 70,434,816 9,432,457 3,006,461 1,023,800 4,030,261 22,362,443

17. Manhattan, N. Y. 67,066,441 9,379,017 1,972,161 740,250 2,712,411 14,400,374

18. Washington, N. Y. 48,813,597 8,664,472 2,052,150 647,538 2,699,688 13,943,452

19. Berkshire, Mass. 47,585,435 7,585,873 1,667,911 346,921 2,014,832 7,508,053

20. Phoenix Mutual, Conn. 42,216,841 9,280,539 1,430,228 545,567 1,975,795 10,655,170

21. Home Life, N. Y. 41,971,980 8,222,023 1,628,661 425,880 2,054,541 9,384,857

22. Union Mutual, Me. 38,086,849 7,793,125 1,107,779 314,008 1,942,787 7,039,323

23. United States, N. Y. 37,793,775 6,506,935 1,104,924 343,934 1,444,958 7,464,011

24. John Hancock, Mass. 29,455,225 9,337,355 2,217,207 409,818 5,627,025 8,814,124

25. Michigan Mutual 27,954,169 4,801,994 1,010,199 283,397 1,293,596 5,401,995

26. Connecticut General 11,759,984 1,679,024 385,415 142,953 528,368 2,941,291

27. Brooklyn Life, N. Y. 6,007,527 784,099 203,117 94,954 298,071 1,668,593

28. Vermont Life 4,262,095 2,346,417 125,186 20,366 145,552 482,194

Twenty-eight Companies 4,816,621,092 735,242,643 188,211,332 52,310,682 240,522,014 1,171,206,555

The Mutual Life's Share is One-Fifth of All the Business. 19 Per Cent. 19 Per Cent. 21 Per Cent. 19 Per Cent. 21 Per Cent. 20 Per Cent.

"A GIANT AMONG GIANTS."

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

ASSETS, \$234,744,148.42.

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				Premiums.	Interest, Etc.	Total Income.	
1	MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK	\$ 917,930,911	\$ 136,079,854	\$ 39,893,414	\$ 10,109,881	\$ 49,702,695	\$ 234,744,148
2	Equitable, N. Y.	915,102,070	127,694,084	36,089,358	8,921,700	45,011,058	216,733,947
3	New York Life.	826,816,648	123,812,865	31,138,076	8,001,482	39,139,558	187,176,406
4	Northwestern of Wisconsin	384,167,849	53,375,567	14,263,174	4,326,654	18,589,828	92,633,604
5	Mutual Benefit, N. J.	224,556,168	30,569,633	8,189,917	3,025,889	11,215,806	60,744,985
6	Connecticut Mutual	157,422,626	10,355,237	4,743,237	3,189,546	7,932,783	62,952,349
7	Aetna Life, Conn.	145,635,941	22,322,948	5,664,830	2,317,319	7,982,149	45,557,272
8	Penn Mutual, Pa.	134,594,870	24,514,312	5,552,301	1,407,438	6,959,739	29,459,520
9	Provident Life & Trust, Pa	113,054,246	13,016,586	4,466,511	1,260,302	5,726,813	31,636,776
10	Massachusetts Mutual	102,867,061	20,156,550	3,610,769	861,620	4,472,389	18,546,966
11	New England Mutual.	99,096,092	10,330,563	3,325,936	1,129,765	4,445,701	25,910,995
12	Union Central, Ohio.	93,808,215	30,187,212	3,326,175	989,525	4,315,700	16,520,861
13	Travelers, Conn.	88,243,267	12,302,740	2,379,535	798,141	3,177,677	20,896,688
14	Prudential Savings, N. Y.	80,174,683	21,529,978	2,148,637	87,240	2,235,877	2,093,224
15	National Life, Vt.	72,474,731	13,611,204	2,811,063	546,293	3,357,356	13,540,042
16	Germania, N. Y.	70,434,816	9,432,457	3,006,461	1,023,800	4,030,261	22,362,443
17	Manhattan, N. Y.	57,660,441	9,379,017	1,972,161	740,250	2,712,411	14,400,374
18	Washington, N. Y.	48,813,597	8,664,472	2,052,150	447,538	2,699,688	13,943,443
19	Berkshire, Mass.	43,268,435	7,585,873	1,667,911	346,921	2,014,832	7,908,953
20	Phoenix Mutual, Conn	42,216,814	9,280,539	1,430,228	545,567	1,975,795	10,655,170
21	Home Life, N. Y.	41,971,980	8,222,023	1,628,661	425,880	2,054,541	9,384,857
22	Union Mutual, Me.	38,086,849	7,793,123	1,107,779	314,008	1,421,787	7,939,321
23	United States, N. Y.	37,793,775	6,586,935	1,014,924	343,034	1,444,958	7,464,011
24	John Hancock, Mass.	39,455,225	9,337,355	5,217,207	409,818	5,627,025	8,814,124
25	Michigan Mutual.	27,954,169	4,801,994	1,010,199	283,397	1,293,596	5,401,995
26	Connecticut General	11,759,984	1,679,024	385,415	142,953	528,368	2,941,291
27	Brooklyn Life, N. Y.	6,007,527	784,009	203,117	94,954	298,071	1,668,593
28	Vermont Life	4,262,095	2,346,417	125,186	20,366	145,552	482,194
Twenty-eight Companies		\$ 4,816,621,092	\$ 735,242,643	\$ 188,211,332	\$ 52,310,682	\$ 240,522,014	\$ 1,171,206,555
The Mutual Life Share Is One-Fifth of All the Assets		19 Per Cent.	19 Per Cent.	21 Per Cent.	19 Per Cent.	21 Per Cent.	20 Per Cent.

CHIEF SHROPSHIRE GOES ON BIG DRUNK

Head of Rome's Police Department Suspended by Mayor.

CAUSED BY WHISKY AND WOMEN
Spree Lasted One Week and Now There Will Be a Trial.

THE OFFICER BOTH ADMITS AND DENIES
Charges of Most Sensational Nature Have Been Filed Against the Officer by Mayor King.

Rome, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—Decidedly the biggest sensation of the year in Rome is the recent suspension of Chief of Police J. B. Shropshire.

Rome is talking as it never talked before, and the people are demanding at the hands of the city council a most rigid and complete investigation.

Shropshire has been arbitrarily suspended by Mayor S. S. King, who states that charges of a grave and damaging nature will be brought against the chief at the next meeting of the city council.

Shropshire has been chief of police in Rome for a number of years. About two weeks ago he got on a prolonged spree, and the final outcome of the debauch is his suspension for thirty days by the mayor, with a trial by council for drunkenness starting him in the face at the end of that time.

Nor is the trial for drunkenness the least of it, for that matter.

He will be charged, it is said, with having associated with certain women in Rome, and some lively sensations are looked for.

Shropshire admits that the charges of drunkenness are true, but denies most emphatically that the other charges contain any element of truth.

Shropshire's actions during his spree were those of a wild man, on certain occasions. While in a state of intoxication at his home in the fifth ward he is said to have shot several holes in the front door of his house. He was laid up in bed for several days following his spree.

Part of the time consumed by the chief while his debauch lasted was spent at Kingston, part at the Central hotel in this city and part in a room in Rome, where it is said he was with women.

The latter Shropshire most vehemently denies. Shropshire has been accused of using his office to shield the misdoings of many people in Rome for some time and there are those who say that the outcome will show a most depraved state of things.

Shropshire was absent from the chief's office for about one week, and it was during this time that he is said to have been with an objectionable associate.

Whether true or untrue, Shropshire and his wife are not now living together. Nor have they for some few days.

Shropshire is a brother-in-law of First Assistant Keeper of the Penitentiary Jake C. Moore and ex-mayor of Rome, John C. Moore.

In speaking of the matter, Hon. S. S. King, mayor of Rome, said:

"I am sorry that it was necessary to suspend Mr. Shropshire, but I could not help it. The charges made which I suspended him are 'drunkenness,' and that's all I have to say at present. I could not suspend him for less than thirty days, nor could I, in justice, bring him to trial at once. I know of no one who has brought any other charge against him, though I have heard that he would be charged with improper conduct of another character. Of this I know nothing. His case will come up for trial when his thirty days has expired, and until then I can give no definite information. I am sorry this thing came up, but I am going to do my duty in the matter."

Chief Shropshire says:

"I am willing to admit that I was pretty drunk. I spent some time in Kingston and some in Rome. I was not too drunk to do my duty. I don't care to give any definite information. I am sorry this thing came up, but I am going to do my duty in the matter."

Nothing has so shaken Rome in years as this sensation.

Total
Admitted
Assets.

234,744,148
216,733,947
187,176,406
92,633,604
60,742,985
62,952,349
45,557,272
29,405,529
31,636,776
18,546,960
25,910,905
16,529,861
20,896,685
2,093,224
13,540,024
22,362,443
14,400,374
13,943,452
7,508,053
10,955,170
9,384,857
7,039,373
7,464,011
8,814,124
5,491,995
2,041,291
1,668,503
482,104
1,171,206,555

20 Per Cent.

ta, Ga.

NOTICE

—TO—

Wholesale Dealers
Manufacturers, Etc.

OF THE STATE

are now getting a liberal discount on hotel bills throughout the state. Hotel bills are a good part of your traveling man, you can save the importance of having every man you have on the road a "Travelers' Protective Association" cost per year is \$10, which is an accident policy of \$25 per week. Traveling man cares not to pay for a year. It is a good investment for a sale man to pay his dues for the discount himself. For full address

H. BURGE

Hotel Committee T. P. A. and GEORGIA DIVISION.

THE BEST
The Best
The Best

By ordering a copy mailed to you at once.

One copy sent in sealed envelope, plain, to any address.

ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY,

64 Niagara St., Dept. N, Buffalo, N.Y.

THE New Easter Display of the Hudson Gallery

Is in the language of the poet;

"A thing of beauty and a joy forever."

If perfect art is beautiful then nothing is left to be desired in Mr. Hudson's Exhibit.

The artistic posing, the new and effective backgrounds and delicate arrangements of light and shadow, combine to make these photographs perfect in finish and execution.

The junior partner, Mr. T. E. Hudson, spent the winter perfecting his art in the first-class New York studios, and is familiar with all the newest features in the profession.

The number of photographs of prominent persons in the Hudson Gallery is a high testimonial to the merits of the work.

st Tea & Coffee Co.

KAMPER, Manager.

9-81 Peachtree St.

COTTON MILLS IN THE WIREGRASS

Corner Stone for a Great Mill Has Been Laid at Poulan.

IMMENSE CROWD PRESENT

People of Worth County Come for Miles To See the Event Accomplished.

GOV. ATKINSON SPEAKS HOPEFULLY

Movement Has an Interesting History, Which Shows How the Factory Follows the Field and How Will and Pluck Always Win.

Poulan, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—This has been a great day for Worth county.

A greater one even has it been for the people of wiregrass Georgia.

The laying of the corner stone of a cotton factory in the very heart of the cotton country, where the short staple blooms out into the long, was well worthy the enthusiasm of the people who have planned it; and of the co-operation and approval of the people of the entire state through its governor, who in eloquent words, portrayed the full meaning of the revolution about.

The South the Point of Vantage.

The approach of the factory toward the field has been like the advance of an army upon a point of vantage. First gathering abroad, whether in Lancashire or Fall River, the cotton fabric expert has been the advance guard of civilization. Drawing the line between the weavers of skins and the weavers of raiment spun or woven, they have discovered the need of a better base of supplies. Approaching the outskirts of the coveted territory they have planted their bulwarks, and then making a dash down to Columbus and Augusta, they got pretty well into the country and have demonstrated that the south was the field from which to clothe the world in fabric as well as in the supplying of the raw material.

The Change a Success.

The proof that the old centers have been hurt is furnished by the entrance of their managers into the southern field. True, they came by comparison. No other country is so well clothed, fed and nursed. One of our chief blessings is that the individual is left free to pursue such enterprises as will best promote his interests. The government may interfere with this by tariffs, and against this it is the cry of the people to the state. But, argued the governor, when the people have declared for tariff legislation, when nothing that we do can prevent it, it is folly, it is criminal not to claim our full share in the benefits which such legislation may bring. To refuse to do so is to stick to theory at the expense of common sense.

He ridiculed the so-called statesmen from the south who boasted of never having got a dollar for their districts when every other section was helping itself. We should have our full share. Georgia should get her proportion and so should the eleventh congressional district, as well as all the other parts of the state.

The governor aptly described the abstract statesman who held himself aloof from the people. True statesmanship, said he, does not shoot off its mouth at the moon.

Altogether, the occasion was one of interest, marking a new era in the industrial history of the wiregrass country, suggesting possibilities of great magnitude for the future.

The People of Worth at Work.

It was some such spirit as this that moved the people of this goodly country to ask the question: Why, should the cotton expert have planted himself on the edges, and even advanced within some of the richest of the cotton world's precincts, should he not come at once into the very citadel, as it were, of the cotton country? To ask the question was almost to answer it, and today we have that answer with all the enthusiasm of Georgia's earnestness.

The assemblage of today witnessed the culmination of what people hereabouts have to say and furnished evidence of their determination to move onward in the path of progress.

The building for the factory, 214 by 53 feet, is now in its second story and will be completed in a few weeks. This part of the work amounts to \$200,000 and is the contribution of Mr. John G. McPhaul to the work. Mr. J. H. Bromley, a wealthy cotton manufacturer of Philadelphia, will furnish the machinery, while a block of stock is being taken by the citizens hereabout. The incorporators of the enterprise, which is known as the American Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company, are Messrs. J. A. Bromley, of Philadelphia; H. H. Nealey, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. F. Wilson, of D. Mc Girt, of Poulan, Ga., and Colonel J. H. Tipton, of Sylvester, Ga.

The Governor Was Present.

Governor Atkinson and party arrived at 8 o'clock a. m. People came by conveyance and on foot and by 10 o'clock, when the ceremonies were to begin, there was a large representation of the best people of this section.

Major Pelham presided. The corner stone was laid with the usual Masonic ritual, when the regular exercises began by a speech from Colonel J. H. Tipton, of Sylvester, who in eloquent words portrayed the new era which was about to dawn upon Poulan and Worth county, in which manufacturing was to add its contribution to the wealth of the county.

The address of Mr. W. A. Allen, of the Worth County Local, was a gem. He traced the history of Worth county from the time when it was but a waste of pine land until through successive stages it had reached its present greatness. The disappearance of the pine developed the richness of the soil and the building of railroads opened up markets. The lands in the county began to flourish and now the manufacturing stage had been reached by which a consuming class would be built up to take up the local raw material produced. In this way there would be introduced an era of prosperity which would bring about bright days for all the people. He showed what an influence the press had exerted on all this, the lesson being that in the country God had given every gift and it

only remained for man to correspond to what was offered.

Words of Encouragement.

Governor Atkinson was reserved for the conclusion and a royal welcome he received. The occasion, said he, argued well for Worth county people in showing their progressive spirit. In looking at the half-completed building, he reminded him that we but little appreciate the importance of events when they occur, the idea being that inaugurating this single mill, the first one of its kind so far south, we but looked upon the initial step of a mighty industrial revolution, when the factory would supplement the field and the mutually dependent interests would furnish work for all hands to do. Too often, said he, we allow our minds to dwell upon the evils of politics, without stopping to think of the natural blessings which we have with all of our political ills we have but to look to the countries of Europe to see how far we are by comparison. No other country is so well clothed, fed and nursed. One of our chief blessings is that the individual is left free to pursue such enterprises as will best promote his interests. The government may interfere with this by tariffs, and against this it is the cry of the people to the state. But, argued the governor, when the people have declared for tariff legislation, when nothing that we do can prevent it, it is folly, it is criminal not to claim our full share in the benefits which such legislation may bring. To refuse to do so is to stick to theory at the expense of common sense.

The Leader of the Spiritualists Leaves and Another Comes.

Mrs. Prior, who has been at the head of the local Spiritualist societies for some time, has resigned her position and gone to Nashville, where she will still continue the work.

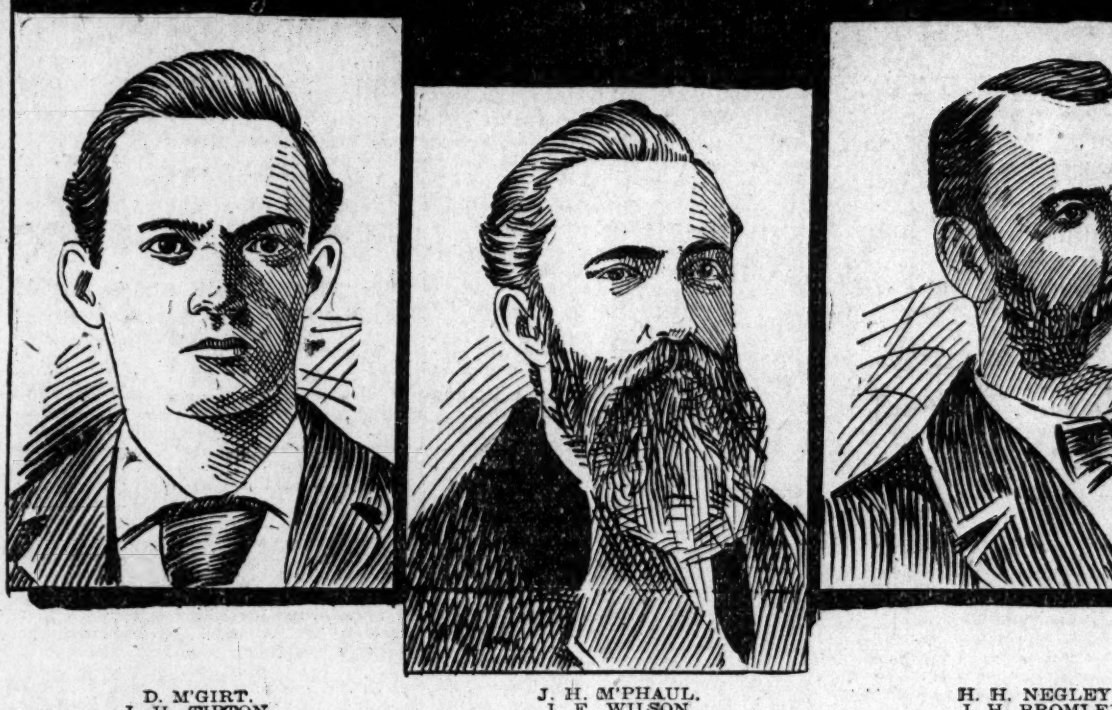
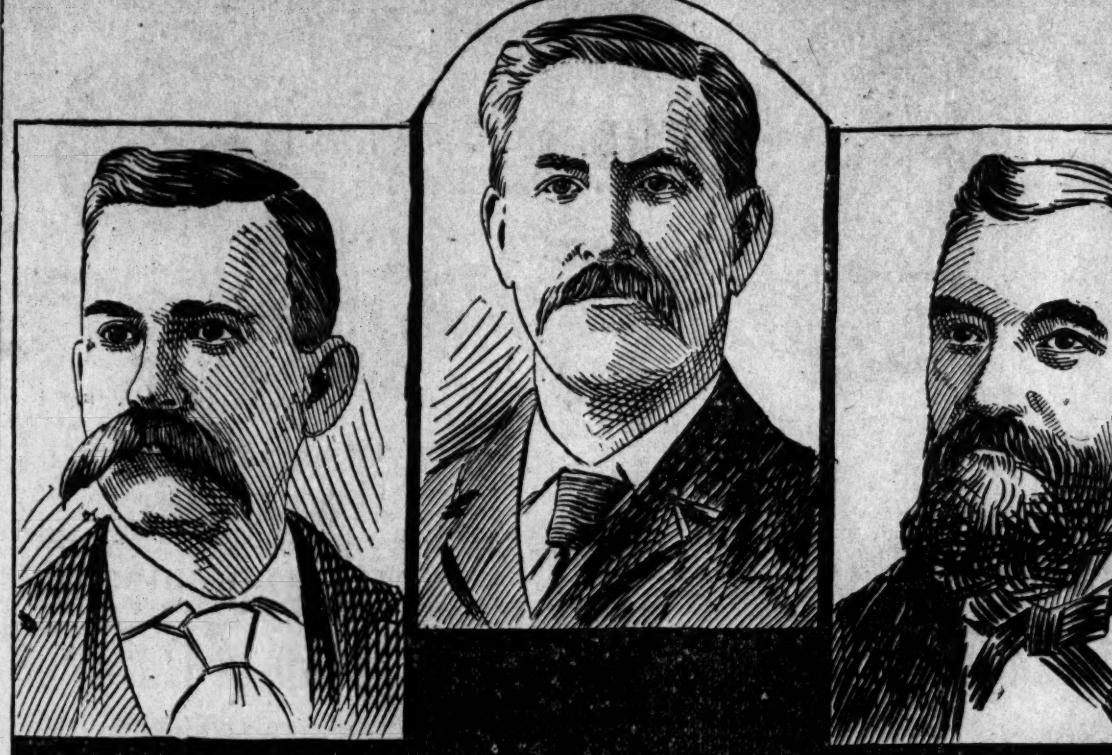
Her successor, Professor S. W. Edmunds, recently from New Orleans, who is one of the most noted Spiritualists in the country, will be Mrs. Prior's successor. He arrived in the city at noon yesterday, and will deliver his first lecture this morning in the hall over Maddox & Rucker's bank, at the corner of Ivy and Houston streets. He is a slender, pale-faced, serious-looking man with long beard fringed with gray. He is affable and thoroughly intelligent for sixteen years, and says he can commune with the spirits without any trouble.

His lectures are inspirational. When he mounts the rostrum he has not the slightest idea what he is going to talk about. The spirits, he claims, dictate for him, and poetry entirely spontaneous is often his discourse.

Professor Edmunds claims that he is inspired by several spirits with whom he is thoroughly familiar. He gives readings and tests after each lecture, some of which are said to be remarkable.

Kellam & Moore Carry draughting supplies, including blue print paper, Whatman's paper, tracing linen and parchment, Faber's and Kohler's pencils, ink, drawing board, millage, drawing instruments, etc., at 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

GROUP OF POULAN'S PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS.



D. Mc GIRT, J. H. TIPTON, J. H. BROMLEY, J. F. WILSON, H. H. NEALEY, J. H. BROMLEY.

COL. KELLOGG MEETS THE FOEMAN, DEATH. COL. HENRY C. COOK WILL SUCCEED HIM

The Gallant Colonel of the Fifth Passed Away Yesterday Morning.

END CAME VERY SUDDENLY

Told His Wife the Night Before He Was Going to Die.

HIS REMAINS TO BE INTERRED IN OHIO

The Entire Fifth Regiment Will Escort the Body to the Train Monday Afternoon.

Colonel Henry C. Cook succeeds the late Colonel Kellogg in command of the Fifth United States Infantry at Fort McPherson.

This announcement was made yesterday in Washington, and Colonel Cook will soon reach Atlanta to take command of the post.

Colonel Cook is not unknown in Georgia, as he won promotion for his gallant service in the Atlanta campaign and is well remembered by many of the old soldiers who were engaged in the battles about the city.

For the past several years Colonel Cook has been stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., as lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Infantry. Colonel Cook was promoted to the rank of captain on account of his vigorous service in the Atlanta campaign, where he was recognized as a daring and dashing officer.

It was at the battle of Jonesboro that he was brevetted as captain. In this battle he was especially gallant, and he won for himself and his command quite a reputation for bravery and dashing courage.

The following telegram tells of the appointment, which was announced yesterday in Washington:

"Colonel Henry C. Cook will succeed the late Colonel Kellogg in command of the Fifth Infantry at Fort McPherson."

"Colonel Cook goes to Atlanta from Fort Sheridan, Ill., where he has been stationed several years as lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Infantry. It is something of a coincidence that the new commandant at the Atlanta post received his appointment as the result of his brave and meritorious service in the Atlanta campaign during the civil war. He was all through that campaign, fighting with his command in the actions at Dallas, New Hope church, Kennesaw mountain, Neal Dow station, Peachtree creek, Utoy creek and Jonesboro. It was his service in the battle of Jonesboro that resulted in his being brevetted as captain."

"Colonel Cook is a native of Massachusetts. He entered the war as second lieutenant of a Rhode Island volunteer regiment. This was early in 1861. In August of that year he went from the volunteer service into the regular service as first lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry. He earned his captaincy in September, 1864. In April, 1866, he was transferred to the Second Infantry and in February, 1867, he became major of the Thirtieth Infantry. In January of 1862 his promotion to a lieutenant colonelcy came and he was assigned to the Second Infantry, where he has been since. He has seen much service in the west of recent years."

Mrs. Kellogg rushed out of the room to summon the physician, but before she reached the gallant colonel had passed away. Dr. Taylor arrived in a few minutes and pronounced heart disease as the cause of his death.

It was only a short while ago that a retiring board was sent to examine Colonel Kellogg's condition with a view to relieving him from active service. The report was in favor of a retirement, but the order had never been granted.

Colonel Kellogg leaves a widow and one son, Dr. William Kellogg, who was in school in Boston last year, but was called to Atlanta on account of the critical illness of his father.

To Be Buried in Ohio.

The interment will be near Cleveland, O., the old homestead of the deceased.

The body will be taken from the late home at the post Monday afternoon with appropriate military ceremonies, and escorted to the depot, where it will be turned over to the relatives.

The entire Fifth regiment will assemble in front of the homestead, when the band will play a funeral dirge as the body is being placed on the caisson. Another dirge will be rendered at the depot as the train carries the gallant soldier to his last resting place.

In response to the sad news which was flashed over the wires yesterday morning to Colonel Kellogg's relatives in the north, and to the officials of the army, numerous telegrams of sympathy were received by the family from some of the most prominent army officers in the United States. The flag at the post was flying at half-mast all day.

His Record.

Colonel Kellogg was born near Cleveland, O., in 1822. He received his education in the schools of his native state, and when only fifteen years of age was promoted to the position of second lieutenant of the Tenth Infantry. He was made first lieutenant in 1841, and captain on January 1, 1844.

In 1844 he was made major of the Nineteenth Infantry, and six years later he was made lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Infantry. On the death of Colonel N. W. Osborne, in January, 1866, he was made a full colonel.

An Eye-Glass on a Crooked Nose.

Must be carefully fitted by a skilled optician, or the pupils of the eyes will not center with the glasses. Kellam & Moore will tell you that there is no absolutely regular face. The nose will be more or less crooked, one ear higher than the other, or some other similar defect will appear. Kellam & Moore are experts in fitting eye-glass frames, at 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

CLUB TO OPEN ITS CYCLE PATH

Formal Opening Occurs Next Tuesday Afternoon.

IT WILL BE A SOCIAL EVENT

Many Invitations Have Been Sent Out by the Club.

LARGE PAVILION HAS BEEN ERECTED

Path Is One of the Most Complete and Perfect in Its Construction of Any in the South—It Is Now Three Miles Long.

The Piedmont Cycle Club will open its magnificent cycle path next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The opening of this beautiful path will be an event of a kind never before witnessed in Atlanta. It will be the event of the season in bicycle circles and will give Atlanta a prominence in the bicycle world that she has never before attained.

At present the path with all its smoothness and pretty scenery is open to the public and every afternoon it is crowded with wheelmen who come from the heart of the city to enjoy the magnificent ride offered them there.

Invitations have been issued to all the prominent wheelmen of the city requesting them to be present at the opening of the path and to bring their friends with them. It will be a brilliant affair and will mark an epoch in the bicycle history of Atlanta.

The visitors who attend the grand opening will be entertained in true bicycle fashion and will be made to enjoy a pleasant afternoon. They will be shown all the beauties of the path and allowed to participate in the pleasure of a ride over it.

It is impossible for a person who has never experienced a ride on a well-built cycle path to imagine the pleasure and surprise that await him at the path of the Piedmont Cycle Club.

The path can justly be called three miles of magnificence and it is necessary to ride here before one can fully realize the pleasures of bicycle riding.

The path twists and turns through the woods like a huge snake. Up hill and down hill it goes, but on its entire length there is not a hard grade. It goes around on the edge of a steep precipice overlooking a beautiful valley and then through a group of sweet scented pines.

Across a pretty creek on a rustic bridge the path carries the rider and as he advances the scenery fascinates him and he feels like remaining on the path forever.

From one high hill the path can be seen as it twists about on the other side of a little valley. It seems that it will be necessary to ride up a steep hill to reach this place, but the bicycle glides swiftly over a moderate grade and the rider finds himself on the steep hill without any effort whatever on his part.

On this way the path goes for three miles. Never a rough place and never a steep hill. The turns are sharp but they prevent the inexperienced wheelman from scorching and this eliminates all danger of accident.

The feature of the path which most forcibly strikes the rider who has been accustomed to the streets of Atlanta is its extreme smoothness. This is so much better than the asphalt of Peachtree street that they will not stand comparison. Then there are no deaf pedestrians who insist on remaining in the rider's way. There are no lumbering wagons with hard headed drivers who will not move an inch to allow a rider to pass. In short, there is nothing but a fine, smooth path ahead of the rider, the stillness of the woods and no one to obstruct him.

The path was built at a great expense.

Continued on Fifteenth Page.

Stockholders Will Pay Depositors

The Fidelity Bank Matter May Soon Be Settled Satisfactorily.

STOCKHOLDERS MEET TUESDAY

Will Probably Make a Proposition Acceptable to All.

DEPOSITORS' MEETING ON THURSDAY

Receiver Logan's Report May Be Ready for the First Meeting—Interesting Facts Looked For.

The present week promises some interesting developments in the Fidelity Banking and Trust Company affairs.

A meeting of the stockholders of the defunct institution will be held Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and since the expected some important steps will be taken looking toward a settlement of all claims outstanding against the bank.

Two days later a meeting of the depositors in the wrecked concern will be held at the Chamber of Commerce at 8 o'clock in the evening.

These two meetings will be full of lively interest and some definite plan of liquidation will be agreed upon by the creditors and those responsible for their losses.

The meeting of the stockholders will be held in the directors' room at the Fidelity bank building. This will be the first meeting of the stockholders since their bank failed. It is thought that Receiver James L. Logan, who was placed in charge of the institution by Judge Lumpkin, of the superior court, will be prepared to furnish the meeting with a general statement of the present condition of affairs, and also as to the possibility of realizing on the outstanding loans. This report is expected to contain some decidedly interesting facts.

The receiver has been hard at work on the report and trying hard to get the bank's papers in shape to make the meeting and will preside. All the directors will be present and the whole affair sifted to the bottom to see just where the responsibility for the bank's failure lies.

The most important business, however, to be considered by the stockholders will be to effect a settlement with the depositors. The stockholders hope to be able to make an acceptable proposition to the depositors, thus stopping most costly litigation. Just what per cent of the deposits will be offered this class of creditors cannot be determined until the report of the bank's condition is received. The matter will be put before the depositors in the light that they just want their cash, and they will receive more by accepting a settlement per cent, which will be quite large, than to continue the receivership and add useless expenses by litigation in the different courts.

Whatever proposition the stockholders decide upon will be presented to the depositors at their meeting Thursday night. They will then act upon the matter. If the proposition is accepted, a settlement will soon follow and the affairs speedily brought to an end. The stockholders will doubtless have to bear the brunt of the loss, accepting just what they can get after the depositors are paid the greater share of the assets.

It may be possible that the assets are in such a bad shape that the stockholders and directors will have to go down into their own pockets to meet the depositors' claims. In any case, some agreement will be reached during the week and the incident closed up.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, Receiver Logan said:

"I hope the stockholders and depositors will reach some agreement, for to continue litigation would be to have the courts eat up what little assets I have on hand. I am possibly throwing some light in the way of the stockholders and fully expect to gather a great deal of information from their meeting for myself. I am getting the bank's accounts ready for collection, but to realize the most of some of this paper we have to give the parties a little time."

Tifton, Ga., April 16.—Mr. H. F. Newton yesterday received the sad intelligence of his mother's death, which occurred in Baldwin county, near Milledgeville. Mrs. Newton was a most estimable lady and a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church. Besides leaving a large number of friends to mourn her loss she leaves seven children—H. F. Newton, of Tifton, Ga.; Mrs. J. L. B. Kelly, of Macon, Ga.; Mrs. W. E. Brown and Mr. C. J. Newton, of Bullard county, Ga.; Mrs. Robert Moore, Mrs. J. S. Sumner and Mr. S. J. Newton, of Baldwin county. The obsequies were conducted by Mr. C. C. Newton, of Baldwin county, a prominent sawmill man. She lived to the age of eighty-eight years. The interment took place at the family burying ground on the plantation in Baldwin county. The obsequies were conducted by Rev. James Estes. The pallbearers were T. J. Minter, Richard J. Willey, Vinson, T. J. Minter, Perry Bloodworth and C. I. Byonion.

Miss A. L. Watts will be at our store all this week to fit Her Majesty's Corset. A grand opportunity to have an exquisite figure and learn what a perfectly fitting Corset is. M. R. & Bros. sun-mon

Our Purpose

Is to have as much boom and bustle to business after Easter as existed before that trade-inspiring period. Selling seasonable Clothing

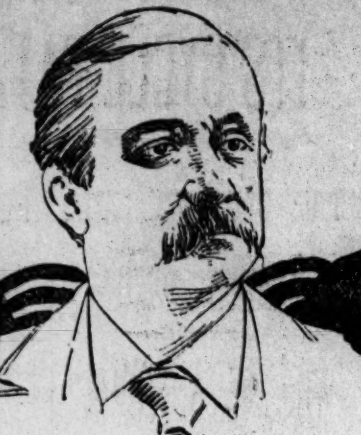
At Half Price

Will sustain the activity most vigorously until the balance of Eads-Neel Co.'s Spring stock vanishes we will continue the 50 per cent cut rate sale. Such an opportunity is certainly marvelous. No right-minded man will part with the riches of his purse until he investigates our incomparable values.

M. R. EMMONS & CO.

Formerly Eads-Neel Co.

LEADING FIGURES AND OFFICERS IN THIS WEEK'S GATHERING OF TRAVELING MEN.

HARRY L. SCHLESINGER.
Member of the Board of Directors.W. H. JONES.
The Oldest T. P. A. in the State.D. R. WILDER.
State Secretary and Treasurer.SIG MONTAG.
Chairman State Board of Directors.COLONEL ED MESSICK.
State Director T. P. A.JOHN A. LEWIS.
Head of the Columbus Post.CHARLES I. BRANAN.
Who May Succeed President McKinley.BAILEY
BOUTWTexan Denounce
the Se

HIS LANGUAGE

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DEARMOND, OF MI

Minority Comm
Victory and

Nearer To

TAKE TWO DAYS OFF

Drummers Will Not Hunt Orders on
Friday and Saturday.

THEIR CONVENTION A BIG ONE

They Will Ask Governor Atkinson and
Mayor Collier To Welcome the
Traveling Men.

All the final arrangements for the Travelers' Protective Association convention, to be held in Atlanta next Friday and Saturday, were made at a meeting of the two local posts held at the Kimball house last night.

The finishing touches were put on the programme and the committees were given their final instructions. All is now in readiness for the visiting delegates.

The local members of the Travelers' Protective Association are feeling good over the prospects of having the best convention ever held in the state. They intend to give the commercial travelers who come to Atlanta the best time they have ever had, and their efforts in this direction are being encouraged by the prominent business houses of the city.

At the meeting last night it was decided to invite both Governor Atkinson and Mayor Collier to address the convention when it opens Friday morning. A committee will wait on Mayor Collier to request his presence, and when Governor Atkinson returns from his trip to Florida, a special committee will wait on him and ask him to make an address of welcome on behalf of the state.

Next Wednesday night the committees who have been appointed to have charge of the convention and see that the guests have a good time will hold a meeting in the Kimball house and make their final arrangements. The committees are about completed their work, but from now until next Friday they will be very busy preparing to have everything in readiness by the time the first delegates land in Atlanta.

The committees are as follows: Ways and means, J. H. Maddox, chairman; G. E. Johnson, H. H. Whitcomb, C. I. Branan, W. A. Kimbrey, C. H. Burge, P. C. Cashman, Entertainment committee, C. A. Wells, chairman; W. A. Kimbrey, George Scoville, Harry Silverman, Ed Meick, Ed Maddox, B. A. Waugh, Budget committee, C. C. Zimmer, chairman; Ed Meick and C. H. Burge. The reception committee and the banquet reception committee are announced elsewhere.

The reception committee will meet all trains coming to the city bearing delegates and will accompany them to their hotels and see that they are well cared for.

Coming in Full Force.

Telegrams from Augusta and Savannah announce the fact that the members of the association in these cities will attend the convention in full force.

In Savannah about \$300 has been raised by the merchants to charter a car for the members of the association who desire to come to the convention. The people there announce that they will come to the convention fifty strong.

In Augusta money has been raised to send the delegates to Atlanta, and they will come in private cars. There will be about fifty of them. They are enthusiastic over the convention and expect Atlanta to do her best.

Arrangements will be made in Macon for the delegates and visitors to come to a special car. A large number will come from the Central City and they will take Atlanta by storm.

Columbus has not yet been heard from.

Post B Elects Delegates.

There was some error in the election of delegates to the convention by post B two weeks ago, and the list of delegates was revised last night in order to meet the requirements of the constitution of the association.

The delegates are as follows:

John M. Green, D. O. Dougherty, E. E. Smith, Sig Montag, C. I. Branan, E. L. Meick, P. C. Cashman, W. H. Jones, C. A. Wells, W. W. Hyatt, W. C. Kinship, G. C. Zimmer, A. L. Hendrick, J. G. Bouligny and E. A. Holmes.

Alternates—Jeff Foote, E. O. Miles, Mose Blume, R. J. Thomas, G. W. Brook, H. L. Singer, W. D. Branan, G. P. Allen, Will Tidwell, O. A. Gaines, W. W. Dodson, A. C. Stamps, George Gresham, Coleman Camp and Eugene Christian.

YALE DEFEATED BY VIRGINIA.

The Contest Was a One-Sided Affair After the First Taming.

University of Virginia, April 17.—(Special.)—For the first time in his history Yale has been defeated on Virginia's own grounds, and it was done today by Virginia outplaying the sons of old Eli in everything—batting, base running and fielding.

The students today were wild with enthusiasm, and in the first inning, when McNair got a home run with three men on bases, their enthusiasm knew no limit. Yale started good work in the first inning by getting three runs, but Virginia soon got the lead and kept it until the end.

Yale was very weak in her catcher, who could not hold Greenway's speedy ball, while Virginia showed up strong in this position and McNair, the catcher, who played an errorless game, was carried on the students' shoulders. Collier pitched the whole game for Virginia. Yale had to use her three best pitchers and two catchers. Because of the death of Proctor Green Peyton this morning, the victory is not being celebrated tonight, as the students would not under other conditions. Score by innings:

Yale.....5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13—4
Virginia.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—7

TO SATISFY MORTGAGE.

Schomburg Owed \$20,000 and His Big Stock of Jewelry Had to Go.

Columbus, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—The stock of C. Schomburg, jeweler, which was seized recently to satisfy mortgages aggregating \$20,000, was today sold to the Georgia Home Insurance Company for \$9,000. This company held the largest mortgage.

MR. CLARK A CORRESPONDENT.

The Alabama Statesman Is Advertiser's Washington Reporter.

Montgomery, Ala., April 17.—(Special.)—Hon. Thomas H. Clark has gone to Washington to remain during the session of congress. It is announced.

The Advertiser as correspondent, it is stated, will undertake to keep the Alabama public informed on goldbug democratic news.

Ladies Will Meet.

The Ladies Memorial Association will have a meeting next Tuesday at 10 a. m., April 20th, at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, to make final arrangements for Memorial Day exercises. The president, Mrs. W. D. Ellis, is very anxious to have a full attendance, as the meeting will be an important one.

Notice to the Fruit Trade.

Mr. R. D. Cristina Huber, ex-president of the Atlanta Fruit Importing and Commission Company, which is now dissolved by mutual consent, notifies the fruit trade that he will continue business at the same stand, No. 11 North Broad street, under the firm name of R. D. Huber.

Mr. R. D. Cristina Huber has been importer of foreign green fruits in New Orleans for the past fifteen years, and is well known by the fruit trade of that city. Mr. Huber has just returned from a trip to Cuba, where he has personally bought two cars of lemons and oranges, besides bananas, which are now being offered at the very lowest prices in this market.

Mr. R. D. Cristina Huber, general manager, with his kind manner, will be glad to meet the people with whom he has dealings, and The Constitution will recommend to the trade a liberal patronage to this firm.

MACON'S MEMORIAL

DAY A GRAND ONE

Programme Will Draw a Great Crowd to
Rosehill Cemetery.

SOLDIERS WILL FIRE SALUTE

Readers Selected for Wesleyan Female
College Next Commencement.

THE AFTERNOON NEWS MOVES ALONG

Joint Stock Company Will Make the
Publication Better Than Ever.

Macon, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—The programme for Memorial Day in Macon has been completed and will be observed at Rose Hill cemetery as follows:

Music by the band.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. J. D. Hammond, president of Wesleyan Female College.

Solo by Mrs. Stallings.

Address by Judge John P. Ross, of the city court of Macon.

Singing by quartet: Mrs. L. T. Stallings, Mrs. Richard Findlay, Miss Josephine Moore and Mrs. Hope Polhill.

Benediction by Dr. Hammond.

Just before the exercises begin, the graves of the Confederate dead will be covered with flowers, and immediately after the services the companies composing the Second Georgia regiment will fire a salute to the three volleys over the graves.

The military will form on Second street at 2:30 p. m. on the afternoon of the 26th instant, under command of Colonel C. M. Wiley, and march to Rose Hill cemetery. The companies will be in line and the Volunteers, Floyd Riders, Hussars and Light Infantry.

The members of the Bibb County Confederate Veterans' Association will also be in line under Vice Commander R. A. Niblett, as Commander Wiley will be in charge of the Second Georgia regiment.

The Sons of Veterans will be in the procession, too.

There will be a large outpouring of the people on the 26th. At the noon hour all the schools, colleges, stores, workshops, offices, will close up so the people can attend the memorial exercises at Rose Hill.

Wesleyan News.

Junior readers places for the next commencement of the Wesleyan Female college have been assigned as follows:

Miss Annie Parks Bond, Lithonia; Miss Lillian Crittenden, Shellman; Miss Lucy Evans, Atlanta; Miss Harriet Goodman, Tifton; Miss Lela Hanson, Macon; Miss Emily Hovest, Macon; Miss Gene Pace, Dawson; Miss Mattie Park, Greenville; Miss Ellie Pickett, Savannah; Miss Mary Reynolds, Marietta; Miss Cora Lee Scroggs, Fort Worth.

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The News is a splendid afternoon paper and is doing well financially.

Sunday in Macon.

The Easter services tomorrow in Macon churches will be beautiful and highly interesting. Episcopal and Catholic churches will be elaborately decorated with flowers, and some splendid music will be rendered. The Gresham High school orchestra will assist in the music at Grace Sunday school. The Young Men's Christian Association will hold its men's meeting at the First Baptist church tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. J. L. White will address the meeting on the subject of "A Model Christian in Modern Babylon."

Commencing tomorrow, special services will be held at the First Presbyterian church every afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, and every evening at 8 o'clock during the coming week. The meetings will be in charge of Mr. John S. Vignoburg, of Springfield, Ill., who comes to Macon from Griffin, where he has been conducting similar services.

Mrs. Mallory Dead.

Many hearts in Georgia will be saddened by the news of the death of Mrs. Frank Mallory, nee Ginnolia, which was announced this afternoon at the residence of her husband, in Vineville. The deceased was a lovely Christian young woman and her death a great loss to her family. Her husband and several children survive her.

News Notes.

Mr. George M. Rose, who has been steward of the Hotel Lanier for several months, has resigned his position and will locate at Macon, Mich. He left this afternoon for Atlanta, where his family is residing.

Mr. Orville Park will deliver the memorial address at Fort Valley this year. Mr. Park is an eloquent speaker.

The Baptists of Soke will organize a church tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Hugh M. Willit has gone to Atlanta in response to a telegram announcing the illness of his mother, the widow of the late Professor J. E. Willit.

President J. W. Cabanis, of the Exchange Bank, and Mrs. Cabanis have gone on a visit to New York.

Mr. Glenn Lagerquist was thrown from his horse today and had an arm broken. The members of Mulberry Street Meth-

dist church will establish a chapel mission. Local committees are making arrangements for the reception of delegates to the state Episcopal convention, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and the Woman's Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Mr. William Carter, of Macon, who has been very ill in New York, is now better. At a meeting of St. Omer commandery of Knights Templars of Macon last night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commanding officer, W. A. Wolfman; generalissimo, Robert E. Barrow; captain general, H. H. Johnson; prelate, Charles M. Wiley; treasurer, George S. Baker; recorder, George A. Dure; senior warden, George Sherwell; junior warden, W. W. Brown; sword bearer, N. R. Winship; standard bearer, J. H. Magill; warden, M. A. Weir; sentinel, T. W. Freeman. Miss Lovejoy, of Atlanta, is the guest of Miss Lela Cabanis.

Rev. J. L. White, pastor of First Baptist church, Macon, has been assisting in conducting a revival.

On Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, April 28th, at Tattall Square Presbyterian church, Mr. Warren Harris Toole and Miss Ashton Starke, of Richmond, Va., will be united in marriage. The groom is a highly esteemed young gentleman and the bride is a beautiful young lady, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Westcott.

Mrs. Louise Stevens will now give an elegant reception in honor of her sister, Mrs. Ashton Starke, of Richmond, Va., who will be accompanied by her husband and the coming event will be of unusual brilliancy and enjoyment.

Miss Eva Hamblin, of Atlanta, is expected Monday as the guest of Miss Delle Rogers.

On Monday night at 8 o'clock the Confederate Veterans' Association will meet at the courthouse to arrange plans for the Memorial Day exercises. On Wednesday night the Sons of Veterans will meet at the courthouse to arrange plans for the Memorial Day exercises.

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CALL AND CHIPLEY

LEAD IN THE RACE

Florida Legislature Will Begin Voting
for Senator Tuesday.

FIGHT AN INTERESTING ONE

Two First Choice Men May Now Have
Full Strength.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY DARK HORSES

Both Branches Are Almost Solidly
Democratic and the Division
Is Well Defined.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 17.—(Special.)—Tuesday next the legislature of Florida, which met last Tuesday, will probably be about 15, which number, added to the Call or Chipley strength, would elect. Thus Judge Ramey holds the balance of power, and he must be seriously considered in any estimate as to the final outcome. There are all sorts of rumors as to understandings having been reached between Judge Ramey and Senator Call, on the one hand, and Judge Ramey and Mr. Chipley on the other.

Colonel John A. Henderson, the governor's ad interim appointee, has already been mentioned here as a man who would show much strength in this race. But Colonel Henderson does not want the place, and is supporting Judge Ramey. If he should be elected in spite of his protestations, Colonel Henderson would accept the place.

Everything points to a long and hard struggle for the honor, for there are numerous candidates, both avowed aspirants and clearly defined dark horses. The struggle is being conducted in a friendly and good-natured, yet thoroughly earnest manner.

Immediately after President McKinley issued his call for an extra session of congress, to meet on March 17th, Governor Bloxham, of Florida, thought it to be his duty to appoint Mr. Chipley a delegate in order that the state might have her full representation in the extra session until the legislature could meet and elect. Accordingly he commissioned Mr. John A. Henderson to go to Washington to take his seat, but after a long and spirited debate, his credentials were referred to the senate committee on privileges and elections, and that committee has never seen fit to report upon the matter. As the United States statute provides that such an interim appointment shall be chosen, the legislature does not like to see Mr. Henderson go to Washington to take his seat, but after a long and spirited debate, his credentials were referred to the senate committee on privileges and elections, and that committee has never seen fit to report upon the matter. 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BAILEY HAS A HOT BOUT WITH BALKERS

Texas Denounces a Washington Paper in the Severest Manner.

HIS LANGUAGE IS VERY PLAIN

Democrat Declares The Constitution Stands Pat on Ante-Election Views.

DEARMOND, OF MISSOURI, REPLIES TO HIM

Minority Commander Scores a Great Victory and Brings His Support Nearer Together Than Ever.

Washington, April 17.—The clash between democratic factions came to the front again today and the result was another article made on him and the newspaper charges against his leadership, he deemed it wise to rise to a question of personal privilege and restate his position. This he did forcefully, eloquently. It was a splendid speech, covering the whole ground and was certainly unanswerable.

In the course of his remarks he quoted from an editorial in The New York Journal an then at some length from The Constitution, referring to The Constitution's prominence and power and to the fact that ever since the election that paper has been advocating the same course which he is advocating now. He quoted the interview of Senators Jones and Morgan which appeared in The Constitution in February and added that until within the past few days he had never heard any democrats advocating any other position than that these leaders advocated, which was exactly his own position.

When the house met the president's message urging congress to take action for representation of the United States in the forthcoming international exposition at Paris, which had been sent to the senate Wednesday, was read. Then it was that Mr. Bailey rose to a question of personal privilege and had read an editorial in a Washington paper headed "From Maker to Weaver."

The article declared that "the leadership of Young Mr. Bailey" was "the leadership of old, old Mr. Reed," said that Mr. Bailey was wearing Reed's collar and that the democrats would have done well to elect Mr. Reed as their leader as to choose a middle man.

Mr. Bailey denounced the article as "an infamous and malicious lie," and added: "I denounce every man who has helped to circulate it as an infamous and malicious liar."

This declaration was applauded.

States His Position Again.

Mr. Bailey, continuing, said he thought it necessary to again state his position. He was, he said, convinced that the democratic party did not expect nor desire its representatives to resort to useless and captious opposition to republican policies in congress. In support of this he read an article from The Atlanta Constitution and quoted from an interview with Senator Jones, the chairman of the national democratic committee. It was well understood, he added, that the democrats could not force the republicans to general legislation.

Some of the democrats were so opposed to the republicans that they would force them to make bad laws for democratic advantage, but he held that no legislation by the republicans was best for the country. He would vote for a motion by Mr. Dingley to adjourn because he looked not to the maker of a motion, but to its substance, but if Mr. Simpson moved to adjourn for a longer time he would vote with Mr. Simpson.

The republicans of the house had attempted to carry out their contract to restore prosperity to the country by giving it a protective tariff and maintaining the gold standard. He believed that the democrats should give them every chance to carry out their programme unless the democrats were so confident that the republicans would fail that republicans were that they would succeed.

Declares Himself a Partisan.

"I am a partisan," he said, "but I had rather have republican prosperity than democratic depression." (Republican applause.)

Every lobbyist, every claim agent, every representative of special interests was fighting him, Mr. Bailey asserted, because they desired general legislation. They had subsidized against him all the newspapers whose columns could be bought. Thousands who had voted for republican prosperity last fall were trembling on the balance ready to desert that party if its policy failed.

When Mr. Bailey finished, he was applauded.

SAW THE STILL.

Mr. Oia, Ga., doesn't like the new officers arrested last week, as he has no still in his vicinity, and says that he never at it. One of the time was bound to be still in his community.

PERFECT HERE.

Cheviot, also rted shades, front Refers 17.50 each. d backs, just to each. c each. chable White dium shades, AVISON, —look them up.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s Thorough Knowledge of Diseases Peculiar to Men and Women.

Their Practical Experience in the Great Hospitals of the World Enables Them To Diagnose and Treat All Chronic Diseases with Greater Success Than Those Who Profess To But Do Not Possess the Above Qualifications.

The above named physicians need no introduction to the readers of this paper as their advertisements have appeared in the columns of this paper for the past ten years. That they are masters of their profession, being graduates of medical colleges of unquestioned authority, in their extended and successful treatment of all chronic diseases, they stand at the head of the medical profession. Dr. Hathaway & Co. have probably treated a greater number of patients during their residence in Atlanta than were ever treated by any other physician or firm of physicians. Their success has been phenomenal and well deserved.

Specialties:

Syphilis, specific blood poisoning, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of women.

Address or call on Dr. Hathaway & Co., 224 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Mail training given by sending blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh. Hours 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8; Sunday 10 to 1.

plauded by those democrats who supported him in the caucus and a dozen members—Messrs. Dingley, Grosvenor, DeArmond, Bland and Simpson among them—were clamoring for recognition.

Mr. Grosvenor, republican of Ohio, said: "I make the point of order that a discussion remaining to a democratic caucus should not usurp the time of this house."

Speaker Reed overruled the point of order and recognized Mr. Dingley, who stated that the appropriation bills could not come to the house from the senate before Wednesday and moved to adjourn to that day.

Mr. Bland, democrat of Missouri, was waving a short paper and Mr. Bailey begged Mr. Dingley to withdraw his motion, explaining:

"The gentleman from Missouri has a matter that is actually one of public business."

The republicans misconstrued Mr. Bailey's remark and drowned his voice with shouts of laughter.

Mr. Dingley's motion was carried by practically a party vote—yeas 104, nays, 84.

DeArmond Makes Answer.

Judge DeArmond, of Missouri, had been chosen to present the case of the anti-Bailey element. His speech was a disappointment to his friends. He did his best to defend the position assumed by himself and those who thought with him, but he had a bad case. He prefaced his remarks by the explanation that he spoke from a sense of duty rather than from an inclination. Recent events had only confirmed him in his own views, which were opposed to the views held by some of his distinguished colleagues.

Mr. DeArmond continued his speech with a declaration that a large majority of democrats expected their representatives in congress to oppose republican policies. They had not contemplated that there would be any considered or accidental concurrence of democrats in policies born in republican councils for the overthrow of the democratic party.

"That is where I started on this question, that is where I am, that is where I shall remain and I expect the people behind me to indorse that attitude."

He asserted that it had been heralded abroad that there was a disposition on the part of certain democrats to rebel against established leadership agreed upon by caucus. What had been done and what had not been done in the last caucus had been published by those who were dead to obligations of secrecy, but if all action of that caucus was known no one could say that there was any rebellion against the desire of the party there expressed.

"I claim that I have done one and what those who have acted with me have done is in exact accord with the decision of the last caucus."

Will Heal All Breaches.

Bailey made a magnificent presentation of his case and undoubtedly won over many who had doubted his position at first. That the great majority of the democratic members are with him is certain. Indeed, it is claimed that over 100 of the 125 democrats fully indorse his position.

An opportunity was presented for him to show the sincerity of his declaration that he means to support the republican motions only when they are right.

Dingley insisted on his motion to fix a time to which the house was to adjourn, despite Bailey's efforts to allow DeArmond to be heard. Bailey and all the democrats, therefore, voted against the motion, as they did against the formal motion to adjourn when it was insisted upon by republicans to prevent Mr. Bland being recognized.

It is believed today's episode will end the democratic controversy so far as any further outbreak in the house may occur. There may still be a few kickers who prefer Mr. Simpson as a leader rather than Bailey, but they will be very few and probably very quiet.

LIVELY FIGHT IN SYLVANIA.

EDITOR OVERSTREET AND LAWYER WHITE MIX UP.

Walking Canes and Pistols Brought Into Play, but No Damage Done. End of Newspaper Controversy.

Sylvania, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—A very sensational encounter occurred in front of the postoffice here yesterday afternoon between Colonel J. W. Overstreet and P. S. White, two young attorneys of this place.

A number of blows were passed and a walking cane and pistol were brought into play, but outside parties interfered before any serious damage was done.

Mr. White is one of the leading populists of this county, and Colonel Overstreet is a prominent democrat and editor of The Sylvania Telegraph. The fight yesterday was the climax of a newspaper controversy which had been going on for several weeks between the two in regard to the respective management of county offices by the democrats and populists.

The encounter between the two leaders created great excitement in the town yesterday afternoon and last night.

EDITOR AND DOCTOR FIGHT.

Dr. Boyd Disliked Some Newspaper Comments.

Savannah, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—There was quite a little encounter today between Dr. R. Boyd, of this city, and Editor Carter, of The Milledgeville Guidon.

Editor Carter, on the occasion of a visit to Milledgeville by Dr. Boyd, published some personal comments that were rather distasteful to Dr. Boyd, and when he met him today he took him to task for it.

Some pretty warm words passed and the editor received a blow or two, which he endeavored to return. Both parties are well known in Savannah. Dr. Boyd being one of the city's most prominent physicians.

ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

M. W. Johnson Arrested on Two Warrants Yesterday Morning.

M. W. Johnson, a well-known white man about town, was arrested yesterday morning on two warrants charging him with being a common cheat and swindler. The prosecutor is W. H. Stowers, an East Fair street grocer, who claims Johnson gave him a worthless check in payment for a bill of goods.

The prisoner gave bond and his trial will come up next week. There is also another warrant against him in Judge Orr's court for larceny. He is alleged in this instance to have stolen some tools from an East Hunter street establishment, but the evidence is not strong. The prosecutor is George Walton. This case will be heard next Tuesday. Johnson is related to several prominent families in the city, and has a wide circle of friends.

Miss Rora Melhan, a popular young lady of Jasper, Ga., is in Atlanta, spending a few days with friends and relatives.

WHIRLPOOL OF WATER RUSHING OVER THE LAND

Crevasse in the Briggs Levee Is Two Thousand Feet Wide and Still Growing.

TORRENT ROARS LIKE NIAGARA

Two Men and a Woman Pass Twelve Hours in a Treetop Just Above the Ragging Waters.

HAD TO RUN FOR THEIR LIVES

Nearly a Mile Wide at Delta and the Lowlands Are Now Covered with Sheets of Surging Water—The Most Destructive Ever Known.

Vicksburg, April 17, 10 p. m.—The crevasse in the Briggs levee, Louisiana, about six miles below this city, was 1,700 feet wide at last reports, and rapidly widening. The water is rushing through with a roar like Niagara, and all day long refugees have been fleeing to this city with their stock and other property. The water was fifteen feet deep against the levee when it broke, and men who were on the spot say that it poured through in vast circular masses or whirlpools twenty feet high.

Three white persons, two men and a woman, passed twelve hours in the midst of the furious waters of the crevasse, perched in a tree. The water roused them from their beds, and they had only time to seek safety in its boughs when the mighty flood was upon them. They made their presence known by shouts, and during the night several attempts to rescue them were made, but it was not until 10 a. m. when an adventurous crew from the steamer Edda Etheridge put out in a yawl and rescued them.

Situation at Midnight.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 17, midnight.—An official report says the crevasse at Biggs, four miles below Delta, La., is nearly a mile wide at this hour and the roaring torrent is spreading over the lowlands of Madison parish with startling rapidity.

This is unquestionably the most destructive break that has yet occurred and the loss to property and stock will be enormous. Madison, Tensas and Concordia parishes will be inundated while the fine farms of Franklin and Catahoula parishes are in imminent danger.

Fertile lands of these parishes have been prepared for this year's crop and in many instances cultivation is well under way.

Message from Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., April 17.—The break in the levee at Biggs, four miles below Delta, La., which occurred at 10 o'clock last night, has rapidly widened and tonight a solid stream of water is passing through an opening more than 1,500 feet wide. The roar of the water as it rushes through the crevasse can be heard for miles.

The town of Delta is now inundated and the waters are spreading over the lowlands and will soon cover many fine plantations in Madison parish.

All the convicts at work on the levee when the crevasse came have been safely put on board a steamer and so far no loss of life is reported in the vicinity of this last break.

FAMOUS MISSIONARY TO SPEAK.

Dr. Egerton R. Young, from the Northwest Hudson Bay Territories.

Dr. Egerton R. Young, one of the most remarkable men who have gone out as missionaries from this country, will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association hall this afternoon at 8:30 o'clock.

Dr. Young has for many years been working among the Cree and Salteux Indians of the northwest Hudson Bay territories, and will this afternoon tell of his strange life among them. The story of "Robinson Crusoe" is not more wonderful and novel than Dr. Young's experience among these people. He has been a missionary in deed and in spirit, taking upon himself the immense labor, the terrible privation, the dangers and the absolute isolation of life in the cold, barren regions of Canada. His work and his experiences shared by his courageous wife are described by him with a simple realism that makes the recital of the most intense and thrilling interest. Rarely have persons the opportunity of listening to a more romantic and picturesque chain of wild adventure with the satisfaction of knowing it to be true. By a special request the meeting will be open to ladies as well as gentlemen.

HENRY WHITE RESENTED THE COLUMBUS MURDERER IS TO DIE JUNE 4TH.

Condemned Man Thinks He Will Be Saved by United States Supreme Court—Took Sentence Quietly.

Columbus, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—Sentence of death was passed upon Henry White today for the second time. The resentencing occurred at 8:30 o'clock at the courthouse.

There were only a few persons in the courtroom.

White's attorneys objected to the resentencing on the grounds that the prisoner had not been brought before the judge by habeas corpus process as required; that the supreme court had not really heard the case, only one division hearing it.

Judge Butt overruled this objection, saying that the law in regard to the habeas corpus formally had been amended. He then set Friday, June 4th, as the date for the execution in the jail yard and in private.

White stood with bowed head while the sentence was being pronounced, but did not manifest any great emotion. He thinks the United States supreme court will save him. When he concluded, Judge Butt uttered a few words of sympathy.

"I thank you, judge," said Henry White, when the judge concluded.

White was walked back to prison, chatting freely. None of the young man's relatives were present.

BICYCLE PATH OPENED.

Continued from Thirteenth Page.

and it will be rapidly extended. It is so little care it can be kept in superb condition. A watchman will always be on the path and his duties will be to see that only members of the club are admitted and that the path is always in repairs.

The path has been completed for several weeks and every afternoon hundreds of riders who spin out Peachtree street, ride off onto the path and so to the end of it is at present one of the most popular rides in Atlanta and until next Tuesday the club will allow all who care to do so to have free access to the path.

Opening of the Path.

Next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock the members of the Piedmont Cycle Club accompanied by the invited guests and their friends will ride to the path and as soon as they arrive it will be formally opened.

The crowd, which will consist of a large number of wheelmen, will ride out to the end of the path, where a delightful spread will await them. The refreshments will be light and will be served in appropriate manner.

The pavilion in which the crowd will rest and partake of a repast is now under construction and will be ready in time for the opening Tuesday afternoon. It will be a neat structure and will be large enough to accommodate the members of the club and their friends.

The Piedmont Cycle Club and the path which will be opened next Tuesday both owe their existence to Mr. B. F. Copeland, a well-known bicycle dealer and Mr. Harry C. Stockell, king of Atlanta's most prominent and enthusiastic wheelmen.

These two gentlemen started the club and to them is due the success and the credit of the entire undertaking. The idea of erecting a cycle path in this city originated with Mr. B. F. Copeland. He started the ball rolling last fall and is now able to view the result of his work.

When Mr. Copeland first began to talk of the path almost every one thought the idea was impracticable and was of the opinion that it would be impossible to get the right of way through the property.

Mr. Harry Stockell thought the idea was a grand one and being an enthusiastic wheelman, he at once began work with Mr. Copeland and together they organized the Piedmont Cycle Club. One share of the path entitled a person to a membership in the club and the shares were sold for \$10. There were 100 of these shares and they went rapidly until there are now only a few left.

Work was begun on the path early this year and was pushed forward rapidly and but for the very bad weather would have been completed several months ago. The path is at present three miles in length and runs through some of the prettiest country around Atlanta.

That the path will benefit Atlanta there seems to be little doubt. Wheelmen who have ridden over it have gone wild with enthusiasm and the effect of this path may be to induce people to erect other paths around Atlanta.

The stock in the Piedmont Cycle Club is limited to 100 shares and the holders of those 100 shares are indeed lucky persons.

MERCHANT ENTERS MINISTRY.

Mr. Howard Sells His Stock of Clothing to Go to Preaching.

Columbus, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—Mr. W. W. Howard, clothing merchant of this city, today sold his stock to the Georgia Home Company.

Mr. Howard will enter the Methodist ministry.

Mother's Friend

Alleviates Nervousness, relieves the Headache, Cramps and Nausea, and so prepares the system that the time of recovery is shortened and many say "stronger after than before confinement." It insures safety to life of both mother and child. All who have used "Mother's Friend" say they will never be without it again. No other remedy robs confinement of its pain.

Book "70 EXPECTANT MOTHERS" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Stamps for sale at Constitution office.

Miss A. L. Watts will be at our store all this week to fit Her Majesty's Corset. A grand opportunity to have an exquisite figure and learn what a perfectly fitting Corset is. M. Rich & Bros.

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TURKS DECLARE WAR HAS BROKEN OUT ON FRONTIER

Edhem Pasha, the Military Commander, Is Ordered To Assume the Offensive.

MINISTER WILL LEAVE ATHENS

Circular Sent Out to Sultan's Representatives Lays the Onus of War on Greece.

WILLING TO RETIRE IF GREECE WILL

While War Has Not Been Officially Declared, It Has Been Officially Declared That War Has Broken Out on the Front.

Constantinople, April 17.—The council of ministers after a session at the palace today declared that war had broken out on the frontier owing to the incursion by the Greeks on Turkish territory and Edhem Pasha, the Turkish military commander, was ordered to assume the offensive.

This announcement of the actual existence of a state of war on the frontier was at first misunderstood, reports that the council of ministers had declared war upon Greece have been denied.

It was also reported that the council of ministers had decided to recall Asim Bey, the Turkish minister at Athens, and give passports to Prince Maurocordato, the Greek minister at Constantinople.

These reports of the severance of all diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece have been denied.

The situation is summed up in a detailed circular sent this evening to the Turkish representatives abroad. This circular recalls the week's invasion of Turkish territory and states that the newest incursion was participated in by Greek troops, there-

by establishing war. The circular expresses the hope that the powers in a spirit of justice will agree that the entire responsibility for the war falls on Greece. Turkey has no idea of conquest, the circular adds, and as a fresh proof of pacific sentiments the sublime porters to retire the Turkish troops on the frontier if Greece will retire her forces from the frontier and from Crete.

London, April 17.—The Greco-Turkish situation is understood here to be substantially as follows:

War has not been officially declared between Turkey and Greece, but it has been declared officially to have "broken out."

The Turkish cabinet has decided to sever diplomatic relations with Greece, and has ordered Edhem Pasha, the commander of Turkish forces, to take the offensive. It is considered in London that war between Turkey and Greece has actually begun, the Turkish declarations "broken out" are merely for the purpose of diplomatically putting the onus of the war upon the kingdom of Greece.

WEATHER WILL BE BEAUTIFUL FOR EASTER

Those down-hearted and unhappy folks with their nice Easter clothes who have been dreading that today would be either too cold or too rainy for them to wear their new spring clothes, may take heart.

The weather this morning will be a trifle chilly, but after the first hours of the day have passed away the temperature will be simply delightful and the pretty spring dresses that the young ladies have been fretting over will be the very thing to suit the weather.

The weather man, with the greatest of generosity, has promised that the people could have good weather in which to celebrate Easter, and he says that the ones who have been expecting a cold, chilly day may feel reassured as after the morning has somewhat advanced the weather will be all that could be desired of it.

Today will not be as cold as yesterday, and by noon it is promised that all of the chill will have departed and beautiful, balmy weather will prevail. Light spring overcoats may be needed at first, but the men will not want to hide their new clothes and the women will certainly not cover their bright new dresses with wraps of any kind.

It will be an ideal Easter and better weather conditions will prevail than have blessed any Easter day for a long time. Girls with their thin-sleeved dresses may shiver a little when they are first donned, but in a little while the young ladies will think they never saw prettier weather.

During Saturday generally fair weather prevailed in all sections of the country to the east of the Rocky mountains, except at Norfolk, New York and Buffalo, where some light showers occurred. Last night there was some cloudiness along the lower lakes and in the northwest, but elsewhere the weather was mostly clear.

The pressure was decidedly higher from the Mississippi valley to the Atlantic coast, the storm conditions which prevailed in the east Friday night having disappeared to the northeast. Except in the northwest the pressure was above the normal, the highest being over Texas. In the northwest another storm condition was moving in over the Dakotas, and the temperature in that region was very much higher as a consequence. It was slightly cooler in the east and south Atlantic states, but elsewhere the weather was warmer.

The greatest rise in temperature and the warm

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL, Editor
W. A. HENPHILL, Business Manager



The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year, \$3.00
The Morning Constitution (without Sunday) per year, \$2.00
The Weekly Constitution, per year, \$1.00

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CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 163 Vine Street.

NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and St. South Street, the Hotel Marlborough.

CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 21 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.

NEW ORLEANS—George F. Wharton.

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To Subscribers.

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NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, 205 Adair Street, Atlanta, Ga., for all territory outside of Atlanta.

32 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., April 18, 1897.

Where The Constitution Stands.

With but few exceptions the small contingent of party newspapers which bolted the party last year is industriously speculating on the theory that the recent change in the ownership of a part of the stock of The Constitution signifies a possible change in the policy of the paper on the financial question. It is worthy of note, however, that only those newspapers that are keen to have company in their political isolation are giving themselves any trouble in regard to this matter.

But since our friends of the bolting contingent are giving themselves unnecessary trouble about the position of The Constitution, it may be well for them to have placed in their possession a clean, an unmistakable and an authoritative statement of the policy which we think should be pursued by the democrats, leading up to the congressional campaign of next year as a prelude to the presidential election in 1900.

Our isolated friends should clearly bear in mind that the constitution of the democratic party—of the six and a half millions who voted for William J. Bryan last November—is the Chicago platform. On that platform the party will stand until a new constitution is made by the democratic national convention. The principles therein enunciated are the principles of the democratic party, and on these principles—and with the acceptance of these principles as the gauge and measure of democracy—the party will make its fight for the next congress in every election district of the United States. There might be some doubt of this if 136,000 voters, representing the bolters, were able to control the political action of nearly 7,000,000 democrats.

The acceptance of this fact without question may save a good deal of unnecessary trouble and some heart burnings on the part of the isolated brethren. The Chicago platform has not only been enthusiastically accepted by the democratic party, but it has been accepted by thousands who never before supported the organization; and today the party is stronger, more hopeful, more thoroughly organized than it has been since the war.

It will naturally happen then that those who feel that the declarations of the Chicago platform were merely made to fit an emergency, and that they were but things of a moment to be discarded and forgotten after the closing of the polls, are preparing for themselves a sore disappointment. Having placed itself on a thoroughly democratic platform, the party will not retrace its steps. It will not go backward. It will not resume the practice of making platform declarations susceptible of a dozen constructions—and framed so as to mean one thing in the south, another in the east and another in the west.

This being so, there must be and there will be no equivocation or evasion in the acceptance of the principles of the Chicago platform by any regular democratic organization or convention. Those principles are the essence of democracy, and the declaration that contains them is so clear that no man can mistake its purport and meaning. It makes the issues clear between the beneficiaries of class legislation and the people; and the concessions it demands for the producers of the country are all in the direction of justice—all based on the fundamental fact that all men are born equal, so far as the enjoyment of the benefits of the government are concerned. That

principle, which was formulated by Jefferson in the declaration of independence, is the basis of every declaration in the Chicago platform.

Indeed, this doctrine of equality is the test of democracy. It means the equality of rights and privileges before the law, equality in the benefits of government and equality in bearing its burdens. This test applied to the declarations of the Chicago platform shows them to be democratic in essence and substance.

This being so, the regular democratic organizations in every county, district and state in the union should enthusiastically accept the Chicago platform as their interpretation of the reforms to be urged in behalf of the people. That platform will be the keynote of every federal and state campaign until it is superseded by another declaration by a democratic national convention.

And when that new declaration comes, let not the bolters, the "dwellers in political isolation," be so foolish as to dream that the national declaration to be made in 1900 will discredit or evade the principles of the democratic constitution now in force. The language of the document may be revised or be changed entirely, but the principles which the Chicago platform stand for will be found in it all their strength and vitality. For the democratic party takes no backward steps. Being of the people and for the people, it applies its immortal principles to every condition and contingency that may arise, favoring every measure that embodies the greatest good of all and injustice to none. It is not opposed to property or wealth, but it is the safe conservator to both. It measures all men by the principle of equality before the law, and says to rich and poor alike: "You are entitled to no more privileges and rights under the law and the government than your neighbors."

The democratic party is in a position to pursue the most liberal policy toward those who are willing to co-operate with it to secure those reforms that are essential to the permanent prosperity of the people; but this co-operation must take place under the party's declaration of principles. Those who act with the party will naturally be expected to accept the conditions which such co-operation imposes. Those who cannot accept the conditions are not democrats, and, however desirable their support may be, will not be invited to ignore their convictions.

Recent elections throughout the country—notably in Chicago and in New Jersey and Ohio—have shown that thousands of democrats who bolted the party last year have so far repented of their action as to renew their allegiance to their party. In Chicago the democrats made the national democratic platform a part of the declaration on which the democrats carried the city—the plurality of their candidate being larger than the votes of his three opponents combined.

These indications, which are more numerous and therefore more significant than they have ever been before in any year following a presidential election, show the drift and tendency of the party at large.

In all the preliminary steps that are to be taken toward next year's conventions—county, district and state—the Chicago platform will have the recognition that its overwhelming importance demands, and the underlying principle must be that no one shall participate in democratic primaries who does not agree to accept the declarations of the party and support its nominees.

As to The Constitution's position on the money question, or on any other great issue in which not only the prosperity, but the liberty of the people is involved, it will continue to have but one consistent, straightforward policy and course. It will continue to maintain its fidelity to the people and to true democratic principles and to exercise constant vigilance in behalf of the reforms demanded by the democracy and founded on the needs of the people—the great mass of the people whose prosperity means the prosperity of the country, and whose impoverishment by the discriminating effects of a vicious currency system means the impoverishment of the nation's commerce, and depression in every locality whose prosperity depends upon the God-given capital of brain and muscle.

It is for free coinage—yes, stronger than ever, for the miserable failure of the republican plan emphasizes more than ever the justice of the democratic position in the last campaign. It is for an income tax—yes, because it believes that the wealth of the country should bear its proportionate part of the burdens. In short—it is for the democratic platform from first to last; and it will continue to stand for the reversal of every shred of republican legislation that gives one man, or a combination of men, rights, privileges and advantages that are not enjoyed by the humblest citizen.

When The Constitution alters or modifies its position on this line it will be when its stock is held by others than those who now hold it, and when another editor is responsible for its political conduct.

Two Notable Conventions.

On the 22d of this month Atlanta will open wide her gates to receive in cordial and friendly greeting two of the most important conventions of the year.

One is the state convention of the Epworth League, which will be attended by some 1,500 earnest Christian workers; and the other is the state convention of the Travelers' Protective Association,

one of the most active and enterprising commercial bodies in the state. Though engaged in different lines of work, each convention is in full touch with the uplifting agencies which are today at work in Georgia, and each is entitled to a cordial welcome from the Gate City.

For many years past Atlanta has been a favorite place for holding conventions, but, in spite of this fact, the pleasure given our people in the entertainment of their visitors is undiminished. Especially is this pleasure keenly felt in the present instance, and our visitors during their stay in the city are assured of Atlanta's most cordial and sympathetic hospitality.

The Constitution in Macon.

It is with regret that The Constitution announces the resignation of Hon. John T. Boileuillet, who for the past ten years has had charge of its Macon news bureau. Mr. Boileuillet, without having sought the place, was elected as chief of police of Macon, and now that the supreme court has passed upon certain contentions of law growing out of the change, confirming his title, he finds it necessary to give up his newspaper work in order that his time and attention may be directed exclusively to the duties of the responsible position which he has been honored. Like in other cities, factional differences were accentuated in the police board of Macon, and it was particularly creditable to Mr. Boileuillet that he was unanimously selected as the one man on whom the contending elements could harmonize. The announcement of his election was, naturally, gratifying to the people of Macon, as was the news of the complimentary recognition extended to him by his many friends throughout Georgia.

During his long service with The Constitution, Mr. Boileuillet has never written a news item which afterwards required retraction or refutation. He has been particularly careful and painstaking in his work, and it is with peculiar regret that The Constitution severs an association which has been to it both pleasant and satisfactory.

Mr. Boileuillet is now serving his fourth term as member of the legislature from Bibb county; is but thirty-eight years of age, and has as many warm personal friends as any man in public life in Georgia.

Mr. Boileuillet is succeeded as The Constitution's Macon representative by Mr. Montgomery M. Folsom, well known as one of the most capable newspaper men in Georgia. Mr. Folsom is peculiarly fitted for this work, in that he is thoroughly familiar with the field, not only in Macon, but throughout middle Georgia. He returns to his old home, so to speak, in re-entering service in the Central City.

Under the recent announcement of schedule changes, The Constitution will, about May 1st, reach Macon at 8:15 a. m. This will put it in greater demand than ever before, and its news service from Macon and middle Georgia will be accordingly improved.

"He Is Risen."

More than eighteen centuries have elapsed since these mystic words, so full of precious meaning to the heart of every true follower of the lowly Nazarene, first broke upon the startled ears of the women at the sepulchre.

Since that time vast changes have taken place in the world's civilization. Empires have been wiped out and dynasties overthrown by the silent forces of Christianity, until the world today, though still marred and imperfect, bears little resemblance to the pagan world of the first century. Rome, under whose eagles the cross of the Nazarene was lifted upon Calvary's brow, is no longer the imperious Rome of the Caesars, while the very least of all her provinces has become the mistress of the seas!

In spite of these changes, however, the gospel of human brotherhood, first preached over eighteen hundred years ago along the borders of lake Genesareth, is still rampant in the hearts of men. In spite of the transformations which have taken place since that time, the miracle of the resurrection is still a sublime and beautiful reality; and to-day all over the Christian world the gratitude of devout hearts will ascend to heaven on the breath of Easter lilies.

What is the significance of Easter? Why is this day observed with greater uncton and rejoicing by Christians than any other day in the calendar, save, perhaps, the one which commemorates the Savior's birth? The explanation is simple enough. Easter commemorates the resurrection of Christ from the dead and the complete fulfillment of His earthly mission. Had He merely languished upon the cross without rising from the dead again on the third day, His work would have been unfinished, and, save for the spotless example of heroic living which He gave the world, mankind would have been but little better off. But since He burst asunder the bands of the tomb and came forth again in the purple twilight of the world's first Easter morning, there is given to every Christian the joyful hope of a like triumph through Him who is "the resurrection and the life."

In the coming of Easter at this season of the year there is a most exquisite harmony. Nature herself in symbolic fashion renews the mystery of the first century as she merges again into the full blown loveliness of spring! As the Christ light of this hallowed day dawns upon the world, may it soften every heart into gratitude and touch every lip into praise of the world's risen and glorified Savior!

The Washington Post is evidently dissatisfied with Mr. Bailey's leadership in the house. Since The Post is not democratic by a large majority—and since Uncle Beriah Wilkins is in a very small minority—we do not see why our contemporary should be disturbed. The democratic party outside the house is

larger than the democratic party inside the house, and the party outside the house is well pleased with Mr. Bailey's programme. What is to prevent those who object to that programme from placing themselves under the ample folds of Colonel Jerry Simpson's leadership?

Mr. Bryan was silent when asked his opinion of Mr. D. B. Hill's democracy. The silence was natural. There was nothing to talk about.

The Louisville Post says there are no kuklux klan in central Kentucky. Is that all? Then The Courier-Journal is not doing so much damage as we thought it was.

No doubt Mr. Quay could give Mr. Hanna points in managing the senate.

Senator Eddie Wolcott doesn't care what the British newspapers say about him. He is in for a good thing and has put on a red cravat.

The secret ballot protects the voter from bribery, but who is to protect election managers?

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Hog Cholera.

Editor Constitution—What steps, if any, is the agricultural department at Washington taking to stop the alarming spread of the disease known as hog cholera?

W. W. B.

The agricultural department has taken steps looking to the extermination of hog cholera, and has sought the co-operation of the states of Tennessee and Iowa in an experiment to determine how economically the malady, which is devastating swine interests, can be stamped out.

This is one of the first matters taken up by Secretary Wilson and he has sent formal letters to the governors of the two states named asking for their assistance. If they comply the department very soon will send representatives of the bureau of animal industry to one or two counties where the governors have been asked to designate as particularly subject to an outbreak, and the result of the investigation and treatment will be reported immediately here. If these states do not agree to co-operate others will be asked, so that a satisfactory experiment can be made.

A Correction.

Carrollton, Ga., April 18, 1897.—Editor Constitution—Under the heading, "Should No More Hogs Be Killed?" there appears in your daily of the 18th instant an article credited to The Free Press, which forcibly insists upon the execution of the old lady. Allow me to say that this article is wrongfully credited. While The Free Press is in favor of the execution of the law and cannot see how it can make any distinction on account of sex, yet at the same time I, as editor of that paper, have never got my consent to advocate the hanging of a woman. Respectfully,

EDWIN R. SHARPE,
Editor Carroll Free Press.

Consult a History of England.

Santee S. C., April 15, 1897.—Editor Constitution—If you think it would be of sufficient public interest please publish the following specifications of the "Great Charter." Also the following: When did England first pass the "habeas corpus" act, and when did England first allow trial by jury? When were the people of England permitted to elect members to the government affairs? Respectfully,

N. M. GILMORE.

Editor Constitution—Is Oliver Wendell Holmes still living?

READER.

GREAT EASTERN.—This vessel was planned to accommodate 1,000 passengers, 5,000 tons of merchandise and 15,000 tons of cargo. It is the upper deck 22 feet high and 85 feet beam, or 115 feet over paddle boxes. The hull to the top of the bulkheads was 70 feet high. A vessel is now in contemplation which is to exceed these dimensions considerably.

TREXLER.—Laborers are the only class in the customs service and internal revenue service not under civil service, except present appointments, and consequently are liable to be dropped on a change of administration. The laborers receive \$2 a day.

MAC.—It is the law that the furniture of the tenant can be seized to pay the rent. It is the law that the tenant's office officials, however, accept the rent in payment of taxes and protect the tenant's furniture from a levy by his landlord.

T. K.—For \$5 a small cigar press may be bought. Your apples unless they are free from worms. Press them and they will yield sweet cider. After standing it becomes hard cider, and ultimately cider vinegar.

W. H. S.—The nickel of 1883 is worth more than its face value. There is on the half dollar of 1829 a premium of 10 cents. Foreign coins are worth only the value of the bullion they contain. The half dollars of 1883 and 1881 are 10 cents each; quarter dollars of 1883 are 25 cents; dime of 1883 are 25 cents; and cent of 1883 is 5 cents.

L. W. L.—The court puts the costs where it judges they properly belong. There would be costs in a divorce in addition to the lawyer's fees.

P. K.—We have received several inquiries about that one-dollar bill with the premium on it, but have not discovered it yet.

GARRETT.—The secretary of the treasury has the right to take the portraits on the paper currency.

E. T.—A marriage license procured in any county of the state would be good all over the state.

GUTPIN.—The cent of 1896 sold to a dealer for \$1.50, a collector it would be dearer.

Correct.

Editor Constitution—A gentleman visiting in Perry the other day said: "Myself and wife have been married twice each. We have seven children each, yet both together have only eight children." How about it?—Houston Journal.

Either the man or his wife had one child when they were married. The other seven were born later. "Constitution" is not correct. According to the stated conditions of the problem we think this is the correct solution: The man and his wife had one child each by their first marriage and they have six making seven for each and only eight in all.

Prisoners of War.

Editor Constitution—What does the expression "treated as a prisoner of war" mean, as applied to General Rivera, the Cuban insurgent leader who was recently captured by the Spanish troops?

CURIOS.

We don't know. Under General Weyler it means sometimes the shooting of a prisoner, sometimes his murder in prison, and sometimes his taking off by other humane methods common in the war now in progress in Cuba. In military parlance it means simply the holding of him in custody and treating him like a gentleman and a soldier.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

A Story of a Garden.

(An Easter Song.)

By the gloom of a finely garden—a garden of thorns that pressed
Their crimson way in the shadows gray
To the grief of an anguished breast.
I laid me down with the Master's friends
On the flowerless sod, to rest.

To rest on the flowerless sod, for weary
Had been the way.
And the light had gone to God ere the
death of the weeping day;
And evil spirits of darkness had led the
stars astray.

And ever and ever in that still rest I
dreamed of the Master there—
Who knelt apart in the garden with the
crimson thorns, at prayer—
Lifting His streaming eyes to God from
the valleys of despair.

And in my dream stern soldiers came,
and filled my soul with fears:
They called upon the Master's name; with
flashing lights and spears
They led Him to a hill of shame—a cross
of blood and tears.

II.

And there they crucified Him—my Redeemer!
I saw the spear that quivered in His
side;
I heard the awful wonder of the thunder—
I was kneeling at His dear feet when He
died!

And there they crucified Him, my Redeemer!
I saw the red tide rushing from the
thorn;
I heard the wild night crying: "He is
dying!"

But dreamed not of the Resurrection
Morn!
Then light and night and storm and thunder
left me
And helpless 'neath the starless heaven
I lay;

With only the sad seeming in my dream-
ing
Of men that bore my Lord, my Love
away!

But with the radiant dawning of the
morn
Lo! One in shining raiment—crowned and
sweet,
Bent o'er me, and the world in light before
me
Shed lilies at His White and wounded
feet!

He lived! my Lord, my Christ, my King,
my Master!
No death-wound to His brow the red
thorn gives!

I am kneeling for the wonderful reveal-
ing—
I know my Lord and my Redeemer
lives!

And all the world is Light, and all the
thunders
Are silenced, and from heaven's exult-
ing dome
The Bethlehem bells seem ringing; and all
angels
Of my Master—of my King—my Christ—
my home!

O world! break forth in blossom and
greet His wonder-born!
Rejoice in all the glory that He gives!
The dark night's gloom is vanished; the
grief of death is banished—
I know my Lord and my Redeemer lives!

Some of the Easter poems that were
written twenty years ago blossomed in The
Constitution for April. The Century pays on
acceptance, however, so in this instance
the authors enjoyed the money before they
died.

A Long Island minister who contemplated
a duck-hunting trip borrowed some car-
tridges from a friend on a Sunday morn-
ing. This caused a big row in his church
and they fired the minister before he had
a chance to fire the cartridges. Wicked
people have short lives on Long Island.

The Easter birds wouldn't sing so sweetly
in the blossoms if they knew that the
fifty feathers of their missing mates were
muffled with the roses on my lady's hat.

Passion Tide.

The following beautiful Easter verses
were written for The Constitution by Eliza
Allen Starr, of Chicago. They are called
"Passion Tide."

Red bud, keep your trust today:
April sunbeams round you glow;
April sunshine, April shower,
Watered awe-struck olive;
Each day twigs must bring to flower,
Thus to keep the trust of years—
Kept in silence and in tears.

Robin's chirp and bluebird's song
To the season's joy belong;
But your crimson branches speak
Of the prophet's mournful weep,
And that tree, all crimson, dyed
In redemption's precious tide.

Trust of soul and trust of heart:
In that passion taking part,
Which, with streams of ruddy sweat,
Watered awe-struck olive;
And transcending anguish, bloom,
Won its victory through a tomb.

Score one for Richard Henry Stoddard!
He has given us ten finer poems than Mr.
Dana gave, and with the fine discrimina-
tion of genius—not to say that Mr. Dana
is without it—he places Richard Lovelace's
immortal lyric, "To Lucretia, on Going to
the Wars," at the tip-top of the column!

William Hamilton Hayne had so many
orders for Easter poems that his farm-
house interest had been neglected for six
weeks, and his trip to Europe has been
postponed until springtime.

The Story of a Lily.

'Twas an ancient Easter lily in a faded
book of prayer
Whose yellowed leaves were eloquent of
age;

And I said: "Sweet lilies have kissed it;
saintly hands bestowed it here
And gave its April beauty to this page!"

"Perchance, in orient gardens, in the East-
er mornings fled,
It knew the heavenly blessings of a
tear!"

"But my wife wrecked all the romance
when with twinkling eyes, she said:
'That was placed there by my second
husband, dear!'"

"Baseball Easter Sunday" is the legend
in a wild western newspaper. Now, they
shouldn't say anything more for at least
six months about "the unenvailed south."

Look No Risks.

An impatient poet wrote to an editor:
"When will you pass upon my Easter
ode?"

The editor replied: "Just as soon as I
am able. At present I am not feeling
well, and the doctor advises me to be care-
ful."

It should read: "To the voters belong the
spots." But some of the boys who voted
all day long and regretted that, like Joshua,
they couldn't command the sun to stand

still, are not getting enough to pay their
grocery bills.

Compromise.

Jenny weeps that she's the lilies
Such an icy twilight closes;
But she wastes no time in pouting;
For dear girl—she takes it out in
Fifty-dollar roses!

The poets have tackled the Georgia
team. The Georgia team will hardly be
able to knock out the poets.

A Kentucky advertiser offers a mule for
the best poem on a new wagon he has
patented. There is going to be some kick-
ing about this.

REAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

A Curious Drowning.

From The Temple News.

A son of Walker Gray, of Temple, was
drowned in rather a peculiar manner last
night. Young Gray, who was subject to
epileptic fits, had a fit while fishing from
the creek bank and fell in the creek. The
water was but three or four inches deep,
but the negro who was with him was so
badly frightened that he ran off for help
and left young Gray to drown. The water
was so shallow that Gray, who fell on his
back, did not get the back of his head wet.
He was seventeen years of age.

Out Out the Bite.

From The DeKalb News Era.

Herschel V. Pendley was bitten on the
end of one of his fingers by a large high-
land moccasin last Thursday. He at once
put a cord around his finger and cut it
deeper so as to let the poison out, and it
has never given him any trouble since.

Bobbied the Jail.

From The Elberton Star.

Last Saturday afternoon Sam Branner,
who, by the way, had been indulging in
too much booze, thought himself the best
man in town. Policemen Ham and Lock-
lin tried to get Sam to leave town and go
home, but he said nay, nay. After they
saw that they could not do anything with
him, they locked the gentleman up.

In the meantime one of the hands, who
is serving a sentence on the streets, had
his clothes sent to the lock-up. After Sam
had been in the lock-up for a while, he
began to sober up, and taking in the situa-
tion he proceeded to rifle the 'boose.

He relieved his brother convict of all his
clothing, a box of matches and every-
thing else that he could lay hands on and
then evaporated.

Jones County Justice.

From The Jones County News.

When his honor, Squire Balkcom, called
the court to order this morning in the
spacious umbrage of the trees that shadow
his yard, he noticed a dusky sort of Ham
and his wife standing among the specta-
tors with an anxious look upon their
faces.

"What can I do for you?" asked his
honor.

"Ise come to get you to 'vorce us, Jedge."
"You have," said his honor.

"Yes, sah."
"Don't you know that such an act is
beyond the pale of this court?"

"Yes, sah, shore, he tacked me wid de
pail, an' hit wuz full o' wata' an' busted
hit over mah head, and I ain't gwine lib
wid her no mo'—she shore did, Jedge."

"I say, you wolly-headed imp of Ethio-
pia, don't you know that the constitution
of the United States embodied in its laws,
of annulling the marriage vows; that it be-
longs to a higher tribunal? Is that any
plainer?"

"Yes, sah, boss, she shore did null my
constitution; why—"

"Oh, go to Gehenna. I say I can't and
won't separate you. Do you understand
now?"

"Say, Jedge, Ise got de money to pay you,
boss, for God's sake—"

"How much you got?" asked his honor.

"Six dollars and a half, boss."

DIAL DIGEST.

Jonah.
 achers whose names have been in the newspapers are often he should have been in the aggregations not to believe the tales about Jonah. He show, when preachers like themselves complacently advanced opinions on they always go for Jonah.

ot record that any man or the worse for believing swallowed Jonah. He would be happier today begun to disbelieve it.

Political Pull.
 Waukegan, Ill., announces R. Dady has been elected Waukegan township by an excessive terms. Two years at the polls one vote more than any other man. Last election, he and John T. in received the same number of votes. The township clerk's office, the two men for the office, and Dady got bearing the word "waukegan" drew the blank. The red the office.

Major Clem.
 of Major Clem's transfer to Portland, Ore., is a small who know and love the only because it takes the many friends he has. If he were to leave his friends wanted him to go back as military attaché in Japan. One expect from a reputation?

to Portland, which is the business that men look on these days.

Pipes.
 The centenary of the war was just a hundred years ago. Material of which it is made of marmoset. Prætor and converted to a pipe. The smoking pipe has had on men for a eagerness with which generals, statesmen and searched for valuable specimens of the great pipe makers have been told in literature are thousands of pipes. Consider the cornucopia of exchange it is for the schaum or hookah. It is the feeling exists in the we can be as satisfied in a pipe as in a cloth as it the first folio.

able Ahead.
 upon the Turks the Greek has built on his

to listen well under of the bell arms the skirted Fustian.

But
 light out a fatal shout the swift Twelfthwick the blue-zooes-ozees the wolfies and of Pennsylvania bricks.

Lemon Extract.
 a camp cook for a gang of Pittsburg, Bessemer and load, died some days ago. He was superinduced by over-lemon extract. Baker sent the storehouse to get over-lemon extract. He drank eleven bottles and died the

everbread General.
 clever Frechman to the thermometer which may be an English journal. Nothing more nor less than general made of ginger one every year and takes it by a string on a nail. Everyone knows, is easily ages in the atmosphere. The closure renders it soft, rather it grows hard and

on going out the French. "What does the man apply the gingerbread figure. Perhaps

ella. So he would advise ing, if the gingerbread is to the touch, it is one's best attire, is the Frenchman. The Frenchman of the confidence placed in him to purchase a barometer, what the local barometer in the gingerbread line.

Won't Mix.
 and Jerry Simpson don't if they make no effort. Hardly a day ago now that they don't in the correspondence.

at this time the harmony between Tom and Jerry which made folks love they were together than separately.

Awful!
 in the air, if he can tell where it on one will have to do

about the ladder top struck the office in his ere of dress severely a derby hat to boot—t new clothes.

Richmond.
 says that a young declares that when at masculine kiss she was running down diamonds, escorted in chariot drawn by honyuckles and rainbows.—The Use

or, or anywhere else, king of a heavy to powder, for the before her the position the sensation.

WHY ROMEYN STRUCK O'BRIEN

Full Story of What Led Up to the Sensational Encounter.

THERE'S A WOMAN BACK OF IT

Captain Romeyn Said Something Unpleasant About Mrs. O'Brien.

AND REFUSED TO RETRACT A WORD

Lieutenant Ranford, Miss Romeyn and Others Mixed Up in the Most Remarkable Story Yet Told of Army Life.

When, a few weeks ago, Captain Henry Romeyn knocked down Lieutenant M. J. O'Brien on the handsome greenward which forms a parade ground for the Fifth infantry at Fort McPherson, the event created a stir in army circles that caused the department at Washington to order an immediate investigation; but in the light of later events, the knock down becomes simply an incident in a sensational story which is here told for the first time. The official announcement of Captain Romeyn's courtmartial reached Fort McPherson yesterday as a result of the personal inquiry made by Colonel Thomas W. Barr, whom Acting Major General Merritt sent here from Governor's island for the purpose of securing data on which the department could act with intelligence.

Colonel Barr found so much more than he expected that on his return to Washington a court was promptly appointed to try the accused man. Every possible influence, including that of the judge advocate himself, was brought to bear upon Lieutenant O'Brien to induce him to abandon his charges, but they availed nothing.

The evidence to be presented not only concerns the scandal in official life here, but actually reaches back to the doings of Lieutenant O'Brien in Japan, where he was sent by this government to observe the progress of the war between that country and China. At the time of his appointment O'Brien's regiment was located at Fort Leavenworth, but during his absence it moved to Fort McPherson, in this city. He joined it here, arriving in August, 1895, and was for a time quite conspicuous in his white duck uniform and the halo of war reminiscences which surrounded him. He brought to the fort his wife, who is a very pretty and vivacious young woman, and they took up their residence in one of the finest houses at the barracks.

How It Started.
 At that time Captain Romeyn, a rugged old soldier with a war record that was the pride of the regiment, and one of the most popular officers at the fort, was among those who welcomed him. Lieutenant Ranford, another young officer of the Fifth, was a frequent caller at the Romeyn residence, and shortly after the coming of the O'Briens, his engagement to the belle of the post, was announced. Mrs. O'Brien became in the very beginning a leader in the official society at the barracks, and in course of time met Lieutenant Ranford. They speedily became congenial companions, and during the winter the youthful lieutenant was seen much oftener in the presence of Mrs. O'Brien than of Miss Romeyn, and this fact became the topic of the hour not only at Fort McPherson, but in polite Atlanta society where they were known.

Miss Romeyn was taken seriously ill, but this did not in any way interfere with the friendship existing between her fiancé and Mrs. O'Brien; in fact, it seemed to give excuse for further intimacy. A little more than a month ago Captain Romeyn called young Ranford into his house and reproached him for his neglect of Miss Romeyn, who added her protest to that of her father. Lieutenant Ranford treated the matter lightly and asserted that it was his privilege to seek the companionship of Mrs. O'Brien if he cared to. One word led to another, and in the end the youthful lieutenant left the house, with strict and somewhat savage injunctions never to return to it again, and he never has.

How It Grew.
 The news of this soon reached from one end of the barracks to the other and created both disappointment and astonishment, because the young people were decidedly popular, and the match had met with the approval of the regiment. Lieutenant Ranford and Mrs. O'Brien continued to be as friendly as ever and no objection was ever offered by Lieutenant O'Brien, although he was undoubtedly aware of the talk that was agitating barracks society. The two were in the habit of taking long bicycle rides together, and when Mrs. O'Brien returned to Atlanta from visits out of town Lieutenant Ranford met her at the depot.

The first of last month a young Atlanta man by the name of Bennett, who is engaged to be married to the daughter of another officer at the post, whose father is an old and close friend of Captain Romeyn, met the captain down town and told him that Mrs. O'Brien was going to visit Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies and that he was going to accompany her.

company her. Captain Romeyn urged him not to do so, and said that it would result in a scandal because of the opinion entertained by the other ladies of the fort of Mrs. O'Brien. Young Bennett was foolish enough to tell his sweetheart at the post and, of course, she told somebody else, who told somebody else, who told Mrs. O'Brien.

It Becomes Serious.
 At about the same time Mrs. O'Brien gave a big dinner and a number of the ladies whom she invited were conspicuous by their absence. Captain Romeyn said in the presence of some of the other officers that the husbands and fathers would not permit them to attend and this fact also was promptly communicated to Mrs. O'Brien. Lieutenant O'Brien thereupon wrote a sharp note to Captain Romeyn demanding that he make public and written retraction of the remarks attributed to him, and Romeyn replied with equal sharpness that he would retract nothing.

The next day on parade, just after drill had concluded, but before the officers had dispersed, O'Brien began in a very dramatic way to denounce Romeyn as a liar and a slanderer. He had hardly said ten words when Romeyn's fist struck him in the jaw and he retired from active participation in the argument. Romeyn was arrested by Major Porter, but after twenty minutes' confinement in his own house was released. Fearing another physical encounter, the friends of both men kept them apart and O'Brien filed at Washington the charges which brought Colonel Barr immediately to Atlanta.

What the Charges Are.
 These charges alleged conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman on Captain Romeyn's part, and the three counts involved as follows: First, that he warned young Barrett not to be seen in company with Mrs. O'Brien; second, that he asserted that the officers of the post would not permit their families to associate with Mrs. O'Brien, and third, that in the presence of the troops he knocked down a fellow officer. Captain Romeyn's defense will be the substantiation of the position he has already assumed and the assertion that he acted throughout the part of a gentleman and an officer. That this involves the proving of the reflections he has cast upon Mrs. O'Brien makes the case the only one of the sort that army officials in this country have ever been called upon to try.

Detail of the Court.
 The courtmartial which will try Romeyn is composed of the following details: Colonel Francis L. Guenther, Fourth artillery, Washington, D. C.; Lieutenant Colonel Harry C. Egbert, Sixth infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Major J. R. Myrick, Fifth artillery, Fort Wordworth, N. Y.; Captain C. S. Roberts, Seventeenth infantry, Columbus, O.; Captain J. W. Macmurray, Seventeenth infantry, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Captain C. G. Penney, Sixth infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Captain W. H. H. Crowell, Sixth infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Captain E. K. Russell, First artillery, Jackson, La.; Captain W. P. Rogers, Seventeenth infantry, Columbus, O.; Captain A. H. Merrill, First artillery, Key West, Fla.; Captain G. P. Cotton, First artillery, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Captain W. P. Van Ness, First artillery, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Lieutenant H. C. Carrough, Fifth artillery, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; judge advocate.

That Captain Romeyn will make counter charges of some sort against Lieutenant O'Brien is positively asserted by his friends, but their nature is not known except that they concern his general conduct as an officer and reach back to his visit to Japan, when he figured so conspicuously before the public as the alleged inventor of the Port Arthur massacre and the special object of dislike of the mikado. Mrs. O'Brien is very well known in Washington, where she has spent most of her life. Her father is Captain Kendall, one of the best known and most influential officers of the army, now with the Sixth infantry. It is said that he had a great deal to do with getting young O'Brien's appointment as this country's war representative in the far east.

Captain Romeyn is also well known. He is an enlisted man, having served in the army continuously since 1882. He has been examined three times for promotion and each time has been recommended, up to the grade of lieutenant colonel. He has been five times brevetted, and has a medal for bravery, won in fighting Indians in Montana, where he was shot through the body in 1877. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and has held many high offices in the Grand Army.

On June 1st next his age will entitle him to retirement, but what effect the trial will have on this no one knows.

COMMANDERY ELECTS OFFICERS.
 Knights Templar Preparing for the Coming Conclave in Rome.

Rome, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—The commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, last night elected officers for the coming year and disposed of a great deal of work concerning the big state convocation to be held in Rome in May.

The visiting knights will be entertained in royal style and preparations will be made for 80. The Rome commandery will make its headquarters at the Armistead hotel and its rooms will be located just opposite the grand commandery.

Many social functions are now spoken of and it is safe to say that no previous state convocation will have excelled in brilliancy that now proposed for Rome.

The following officers were elected last night: John J. Seay, eminent commander; T. Hiles, generalissimo; W. J. Griffin, captain general; R. B. Headen, prelate; R. Graham, S. W.; J. J. Childs, J. W. H. E. Kelly, treasurer; B. T. Clark, recorder; J. C. Odell, standard-bearer; R. V. Mitchell, sword-bearer; M. N. Nixon, warden; F. E. Wood, sentinel.

MERCHANTS BANK READY TO PAY AGAIN

Creditors Will Receive a Ten Per Cent Payment May 1st.

MONEY IS NOW IN THE BANK

Collections Have Been Good and Expectations Are Realized.

BANK'S PROPERTY TO BE SOLD SHORTLY

In the Second Division of the City Court Mrs. Bigham Was Given a \$1,000 Verdict.

The Merchants' bank is ready to pay against 10 per cent to creditors.

The first payment was made several weeks ago and the second payment, as per the agreement reached by the receivers, falls due on May 1st.

The money has been collected and is now in the vaults of the bank ready to be paid out upon the presentation of the receiver's certificate for the second 10 per cent.

This payment which is now almost due will put into circulation between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and will bring the indebtedness of the institution down to 30 per cent less than it was on the day that the doors were closed to business.

"We have succeeded well in our plan," said Receiver Oglesby yesterday. "The collections have been about as good as expected. We have the money for the next payment in cash, and if we are as successful with every payment, there can be no doubt about the matter."

The receiver's certificates are bearing interest and all depositors are receiving this interest. The bank payments which are now being made.

A few days ago the receivers of the bank secured the authority from the superior court for the sale of the real estate of the institution down to 30 per cent less than it was on the day that the doors were closed to business.

The property is located on the Jonesboro road near the old waterworks and the upper price named by the receivers, sanctioned by the court, is \$30,000.

Verdict for Mrs. Bigham.
 A verdict was returned in the second division of the city court yesterday morning in the damage suit which was brought against the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company by Mrs. Susan P. Bigham for \$10,000. The jury was out several hours, but returned a verdict of \$1,000 in favor of Mrs. Bigham.

Mrs. Bigham alleged that she was driving in a car on Marietta street several months ago, when a car ran into the vehicle from behind, overturning it and throwing Mrs. Bigham out. She stated that she was permanently injured and sued the road for the amount stated, receiving the above verdict. She was represented by Attorney James L. Key and the Consolidated was defended by Mr. Thos. A. Hammond.

Decisions Go Over for the Present.
 But little of importance to the public was transacted yesterday by Judge Lumpkin in chambers. Although a large number of motions and hearings had been set for today, but one case was reached, and that was not concluded.

There has been no decision as yet in the application for receivership which was brought against the Equitable Security and Loan Company several weeks ago. Judge Lumpkin is considering the matter, and will probably hand down his decision next week.

The motion for new trial in the Mord Foot contempt proceedings, which was set for trial April 17th, did not come up yesterday, and was again carried forward.

The matter of jurisdiction in the gaming cases which were recently returned against a number of persons who were charged with gambling at the barracks, was not argued yesterday before Judge Berry. The argument will probably come up next Saturday.

Mistrial Was Declared.
 A mistrial was declared yesterday morning in the case of *Ex. vs. the Bank of Georgia* against Alfred E. Buck.

The bank filed suit against Colonel Buck, who was an indorser on a note which was signed by W. M. Scott. When payment was not made, Colonel Buck was sued as security.

The jury did not reach a verdict, seven being in favor of the bank and three for the defendant. The case was charged by the jury would not agree to the payment of any amount of money.

CATARH OF THE STOMACH.
 A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effective Cure for It.

Catarh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloated sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing; headaches, nervous appetite, nervousness, and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surface of the stomach. To secure this prompt and healthy digestion is the one thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harrison, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Distasie, Asenpie Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Sops and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but today I am the owner of a healthy stomach using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found fresh appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the most effective and convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by address: Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, Little Nux, Golden Sops and fruit acids. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

Ice Cream Festival.
 The young ladies of the Missionary Society of the First Christian church will hold a festival at J. J. Logue's flower store, No. 112 Whitehall street, on next Thursday, April 25th, from 3 until 11 o'clock p. m. Ice cream and cake will be served for 15 cents. All friends of the society and the public generally are invited to call and patronize the young ladies in their laudable undertaking.

SIGNS AND REWARD FOR LOST MATTIE

A Broken Hearted Husband Comes Here, Seeking His Wife.

ADVERTISES FOR THE LOST ONE

She Left His Home at Meaneville and Disappeared.

HE CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT HER, HE SAYS

J. T. Brooks's Sad Mission to Atlanta Explained in His Own Words.

J. L. Brooks, a forlorn looking individual, who says he hails from Meaneville, Ga., wants his wife back again.

Brooks and his spouse parted companionably at Meaneville three days ago, and in those three short intervening days the husband has found that he cannot live without his wife, and he has set out to find her if possible.

He wants his conjugal companion so badly that he has offered a reward of \$10 for her, and says he will give more if that does not find her.

The broken-hearted husband came up to Atlanta yesterday and inserted the following advertisement in this morning's Constitution:

Lost—Ten dollars reward for my wife, Mattie Brooks, who parted from me at circumstances which led to the separation of Meaneville, Ga.

"If that advertisement fails to fetch her," said Brooks, "I will put in a bigger one, for I've got to get Mattie, even if it costs me every cent I have."

"Money is no consideration with me when it comes to a matter of my everlasting happiness and the happiness of my wife and bring her back home or lose every cent I have on earth."

Brooks was pressed to tell the story of his wife and his wife, but he refused to go into details, saying that it was nobody's business except his and Mattie's.

"We just parted because we wanted to," said Brooks. "Mattie told me last Wednesday that she wanted to leave me and go to her people, and I just told her to go ahead."

"It was a mutual agreement and we did not quarrel about it at all. I thought I would go along without her, but after she left I found out how much I loved her, and now I've got to get her back."

"I'm a miserable man. You're a reporter and have seen a lot of unhappy people, but you never saw a man so very miserable and unhappy as I am. I just can't endure this away from Martha."

"I'd give \$50 tonight if I could only see Mattie and speak two words to her. We didn't have any serious quarrel. You may just say that Mr. Brooks refused to give the cause of the trouble between himself and wife. We had always got along all right, but I suppose our tempers were not compatible."

"I'm going to find her if it takes me ten years, and I'll give you \$50 if you'll only help me."

Brooks stated that he was a farmer from Meaneville. He said that he was a brother-in-law of Morris Means, who is a prominent man in the community. He thought that his missing wife was either here or at Gadsden, Ala., where her people live.

Brooks stated that his wife was known as Mattie Romeyn at Gadsden, and he said that he thought he could persuade her to go back and live with him all right if he could only see her and talk with her for a few minutes.

He will notify the police today and will make an effort to locate her here if possible, and if he fails to find her he will go to Alabama.

MUST DO AS PARIS DOES.
 Atlantians Who Intend Going to the Fair Are Studying French.

The Paris exposition of 1889 is responsible for a decided revival of the study of French in this city. Those who feel that their French has become a little rusty are seriously studying the language up on it.

A number of ladies of the fair have been formed among the fashionable ladies of Atlanta for the purpose of having meetings at least once a week in which French is the exclusively spoken.

Meetings will be held at the homes of the members each in turn. Mrs. W. B. Lowe, Mrs. James English, Mrs. Morris Brantley, Mrs. W. Moore, Miss L. Ford and a number of other distinguished ladies are members. All are French scholars.

This club will work under the guidance of Miss D. B. Moore, Miss L. Ford and a number of other distinguished ladies are members. All are French scholars.

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ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

Chief Cause.
 Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles and suffering so painful to the patient that life is made miserable. The womb like the bladder was created for one purpose, and if left alone it is not liable to become diseased, except in rare cases. When in position the womb is situated back of and very close to the bladder, and for that reason any disturbance, disease or inflammation manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often by mistake attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided by paying a little attention to the condition of the urine (see pamphlet). The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists 50 cents and 1 lb. You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root sent free by mail. Mention The Swamp-Root in your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

THE SEASON OF ICES.
 Nunnally's Cream Is Again Ready for the Orders of Consumers.

With the warm weather comes the old desire for something cool and refreshing. A great many people have arrived at the conclusion that nothing is so refreshing as a warm day, and that no ice is as good as those made by Nunnally. So it is with pleasure the makers of Nunnally's Cream will learn that he has begun the making of his famous cream for consumers.

Nunnally's Cream is a pure, delicious, and will be promptly filled and delivered. Nothing is so delicious as Nunnally's Cream. It can be had in any flavor almost—strawberry, chocolate, lemon and vanilla. In ordering, always state what flavor you desire so as to avoid mistakes. If you have forgotten to order cream for tomorrow's dinner, telephone Nunnally and it will be sent.

COME IN AND SEE US.
 ON MONDAY

WE WILL GIVE YOU:

10 lbs pure Leaf Lard for.....60c
 Arbuckle Coffee.....10c
 Lion Coffee.....10c
 Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour.....5c
 2 lb can Salmon.....5c
 Fresh Ginger Snaps.....4c
 Hono Tea, per pound.....40c
 Fine Blend Tea, per pound.....25c
 12 large bars Soap.....25c
 3 lb can Baked Beans in tomato sauce.....10c

H. S. BLACKNALL,
 Special List No. 7.—10 others in this paper—Look them up.
 Phone 267. 130 Whitehall.

TWO GUNS LOADED FOR CHIEF VEAL

Councilman Lumpkin Will Offer Two Resolutions Tomorrow.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT WANTED

Says Books of the Sanitary Department Should Be Examined.

TO MAKE CHIEF ELECTED BY COUNCIL

The Third Ward Representative Will Also Touch Up the City Physicians on Salaries.

Councilman Lumpkin will fire another gun at Chief Sanitary Inspector Thomas E. Veal in the council meeting tomorrow afternoon.

And in this instance he will use a double-barreled weapon, discharging two loads of hot shot at the sanitary department.

Mr. Lumpkin will put in a resolution authorizing the appointment of an expert accountant to examine the books of the sanitary department and report the condition thereof to the council. It does not so state, but it is said that there is a vague intimation behind this resolution that there may be some inaccuracies in the books and accounts of the department.

The second barrel of Mr. Lumpkin's rapid-firing gun will be pointed directly at the chief sanitary inspector. It is a resolution creating the office of chief sanitary inspector and providing for an election by the council of such officer. The term is to be of two years duration and the election is to take place at the regular July election period by the council. The chief is now elected by the board of health.

The resolution will place the salary of the chief inspector at \$1,500 per annum, the same as that now paid Mr. Veal.

Will Probably Be Passed.
 It is more than probable that the latter resolution will be passed sooner or later. It may be referred and held up some time, but there seems to be a desire on the part of some of the councilmen to take from the board of health the elective power in this instance and put it into the council. It is claimed that the office of chief sanitary inspector has grown to such importance that it should be filled by the general council, and that there is a suspicion that the office should be given to a larger extent, than he now is.

As for the resolution providing for the appointment of an expert accountant, it may not have such smooth sailing. It may be looked upon as a bomb in disguise and should opposition arise to it there may be no surprise.

Mr. Lumpkin is not content to let the sanitary department affairs run along in their undisturbed way any longer. He will insist that something be done to change the existing order of things and pending the investigation to be made by the board of health, he will ask the council to cause a little investigation to be made independent of itself.

After the City Physicians.
 Mr. Lumpkin has another little resolution he proposed to introduce tomorrow afternoon. It is a resolution which will work a big change in the regulation and pay of the city physicians. It will reduce the salaries of all of them and change the system of giving them money. The seventh ward physician is to receive \$200 annually above his regular salary to be used in the purchase of medicine for the poor. It seems that there is a suspicion that all of the money has not been spent for the benefit of the poor and it is now proposed for the city to look out for the medicine gifts itself.

The plan is to set aside the \$200 allowed each physician and preserve a fund to pay for all medicine and prescriptions needed by the poor, the city to pay for what is used and to stop the practice of simply allowing the doctors \$200 to buy medicine and distribute themselves. Mr. Lumpkin says he is making no war upon any of the physicians but thinks it would be better for the city to look after the system more closely.

Will Pay Them \$400.
 The new ordinance will take effect when the terms of the present physicians expire in July. It is proposed to pay the physicians in the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth wards \$400 per annum. The seventh ward physician is to receive \$200. The third ward physician is to receive \$200, and it shall be his duty to attend to the police station and city stock yards.

FOLSOM RETURNS TO HIS FIRST FIELD

Takes Charge of The Constitution's Macon Bureau Today.

SUCCEEDS JOHN BOIFEUILLET

The Latter Resigned on Account of His Work as Police Chief.

MR. FOLSOM IS WELL KNOWN IN MACON

There He Started His Newspaper Career, Which Has Been a Successful One.

Mr. Montgomery M. Folsom, the talented Georgia newspaper man, left last night for Macon, where he has gone to assume control of The Constitution's news bureau in the Central City.

Mr. Folsom succeeds Hon. John T. Boiffeullet, who for a number of years has had charge of The Constitution's Macon bureau, but who by reason of the important duties devolving upon him as Macon's chief of police has been compelled to sever his newspaper connection.

Mr. Folsom takes entire charge of the Macon bureau and will begin the service today. It is like going back to his old home for Montgomery Folsom to return to Macon, for it was in this city that he began his splendid newspaper career. Here he labored for several years representing The Constitution as its Macon correspondent, and supplying the brightest, best, and most reliable news from the city.

Mr. Folsom is a native of Macon, and his going to Macon, therefore, is not a venture into new fields, but is a return to old ones friendly and familiar where every foot of territory is well known to him and which is crowded with his friends.

By reason of his long service in the newspaper field in Macon his thorough familiarity with Macon affairs and his strong and intimate friendship there, he is particularly fitted to perform what The Constitution is determined to have—a complete and efficient news service from Macon which will give to the Constitution patrons of that city all the home news that they want and will furnish to The Constitution readers everywhere the complete record of the day's doings in the Central City.

His First Service.

There is no small degree of sentiment in the return of Mr. Folsom to his first journalistic love. Some ten years ago, young, untried, untrained, inexperienced, yet energetic and determined, he went to Macon to begin what he thought he was fitted to lead—a newspaper career. Although he had no extensive training, he had that quick intuition and facility of expression which led to the management of the Constitution to feel confident that he was capable of unusual development. His industry, his earnestness and his loyalty quickly won him many friends, and the service which he rendered The Constitution during his connection with the Macon bureau is still remembered for its completeness, brightness and accuracy.

When he finally left Macon to continue his journalistic career in another field, he left behind him many friends who regretted to see him leave, and these friends will give him a hearty welcome on his return to the Central City today.

Equipped with a fuller training and with years of added experience, Mr. Folsom will take charge of the Macon bureau again determined to eclipse his former excellent record in serving The Constitution's readers with the Macon news. It is the purpose of The Constitution to make the Macon news service a feature of its news, and Mr. Folsom has been selected for this important task because of his industry, capability and familiarity with Macon affairs.

He will devote his whole time and energy to his work there. He will continue at intervals to contribute his bright poems. He re-enters The Constitution's service at Macon full of enthusiasm and will set a pace from the start.

Mr. Boiffeullet's Fine Work.

Mr. Boiffeullet, whom Mr. Folsom succeeds, has furnished The Constitution an excellent service in Macon. He is a first-class newspaper man and The Constitution regrets to lose him from its service, but as stated, his duties as chief of police will not permit him to continue in charge of The Constitution's Macon bureau.

Mr. Boiffeullet was elected chief of police several months ago and has filled the office since that time, but his title to the position was only recently confirmed by the decision of the supreme court. When this decision was rendered, giving him clear possession of his office for the next two years to come, he decided to resign his newspaper connection.

Consequently Mr. Montgomery M. Folsom, one of the best equipped newspaper men in the south, left for Macon yesterday to take charge of The Constitution's Macon bureau and furnish this paper with the best Macon news service it has ever had.

Dr. Humphreys' Says You have tried "77" for Grip and Colds

Now try "10" for Dyspepsia.

My "77" for Grip and Colds carried you safely through the winter; now try my Specific "10" for your stomach and escape the dangers of spring. You will realize a freedom from Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and experience a joy that can only be derived from a sweet stomach.

A single dose of "10" relieves "smokers' heartburn," "10" cures Dyspepsia and Weak Stomach.

Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your druggist's or mailed free. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 5 cents, 50 cents, or \$1.00. Humphreys' Medicine, Dr. J. C. Williams and John E. Williams, New York.

CYCLE MEN FIGHT IN SPECIAL SESSION

Harry Cabaniss and Mr. E. L. Bishop Have a Fierce Bout.

FOUGHT AT BISHOP'S PLACE

The Versions of the Affair Given by the Two Men Differ Very Widely.

A spirit of belligerence seemed to be in the balmy spring air yesterday and fist fights were plentiful.

About midday yesterday a lively scrap occurred at the Columbia bicycle building in which Mr. E. L. Bishop and Mr. Harry Cabaniss were the participants. The fight

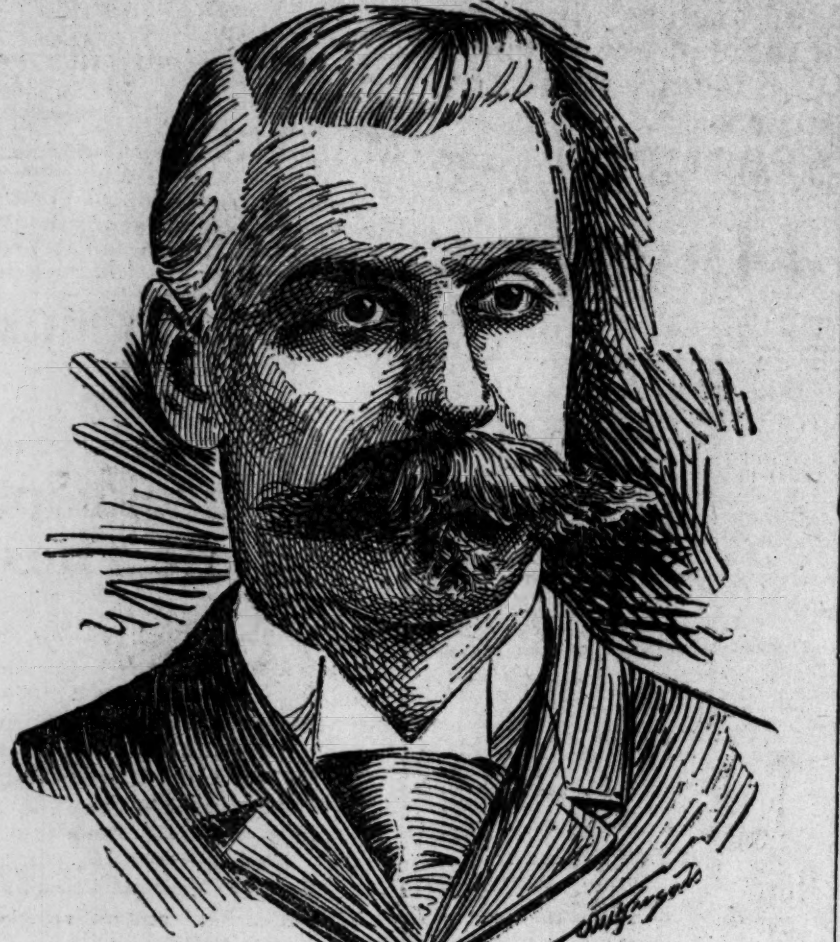
Street Committee Will Settle the Forsyth Street Dispute.

TO AGREE ON BRICK PAVING

It Seems That Vittrified Material Will Be Put Down—Chairman Mitchell Calls a Meeting of Committee.

Alderman Mitchell, chairman of the street committee of the general council, has called a meeting of that committee for tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock to take action on the Forsyth street paving question.

A petition signed by the citizens of the street asking that the meeting be called



JOHN T. BOIFEUILLET, Who Has Resigned His Position as Representative of The Constitution in Macon, to Give His Full Attention to His Duties as Chief of Police.

was a lively one and created quite a sensation at the time.

Mr. Bishop is the firm of Copeland & Bishop, agents for the Columbia wheel, while Mr. Cabaniss is agent for the Sterling bicycle. The two firms have not been on the best of terms and the fight was not a surprise to any of their friends. As is usual in fights the versions of the participants differ widely.

Mr. Bishop said last night in speaking of the affair: "I regret the affair very much, but do not see how it could have been avoided. Mr. Cabaniss came to my place yesterday morning and made himself at home around the store, much to my surprise. His firm has been very bitter against us and I was surprised that he would come and hang around a competitor's store in that way. He has done the same thing once or twice before and when he stayed so long he was in our way. The store was full of customers and Mr. Cabaniss put his wheel in the door, where it was in the way. I gave him several very strong words to move it, but I saw he did not intend to do so. I went to the door and shoved it over. He then had the impudence to ask me to pick it up. This I very firmly and emphatically refused to do and told him that he was not wanted any longer."

"He left, but came back in about an hour with a cousin of his and attempted to fight, but we were separated. He then went on the outside and I was so mad that I followed him. As I came at him he pulled a crank handle out of his pocket and attempted to hit me with it. Before he could use it I caught him, but by that time his cousin caught me from behind and while I was tussling with him Cabaniss hit me on the head. We were then separated and that ended it."

"His cousin got his fingers in my eyes and made these bad marks. The cut on my head is where Cabaniss hit me with the crank handle."

Mr. Cabaniss tells a different story about the fight. Mr. Cabaniss said: "Yesterday some one telephoned me to come up to Copeland & Bishop's at once, that a lady wanted to see me. I went up and found my friend there. I had been talking to her a short while, when Bishop went to the front door where my wheel was standing and knocked it over. I asked him to pick it up, which he refused to do. I left and came back and asked him to apologize, which he would not do. I then went back and whipped him. If he had not been separated I would have whipped him worse than I did, for I was fast getting the best of him. My cousin did not help me, for he was inside the store and we were out on the sidewalk."

Mr. Cabaniss did not show any marks of the fight. No cases were made and both of the gentlemen will let this be the last of the quarrel.

MONTGOMERY FIRMS MOVE.

Big Business Houses Lease Larger Buildings and Remove Stock.

Montgomery, Ala., April 17.—(Special.)—It is stated tonight that Goetter, Well & Co. have purchased or leased for a long term the three-story buildings on Dexter avenue which are occupied by the Alabama Printing Company.

E. E. Forbes and Minderhout & Nichols will move their immense retail business there. Their wholesale business will be removed to a store on Commerce street.

This firm has been paying, it is stated, \$11,000 rent per year for the quarters they have occupied for the past five years.

MAJOR GREEN PEYTON DIES.

Proctor of University of Virginia Passes Away.

University of Virginia, April 17.—(Special.)—Major Green Peyton, proctor of the University of Virginia, died this morning. He had been closely connected with the university throughout his whole life.

He matriculated in 1846; received the degree of B. A. in 1852, and since 1868 has held the professorship.

During the war he served with distinction on the staff of General Rhodes' Alabama brigade. The funeral ceremonies will be held Monday morning.

Broken Spectacles

repaired and warranted. Save your old frames and have them reset with new lenses. A. K. Hawkes, the Atlanta optician, 12 Whitehall street.

was presented to Mr. Mitchell yesterday and it is probable that the dispute will be settled one way or another at the meeting.

It looks as if the paving question will be settled by the adoption of the vitrified brick petition. It has more signatures than the other petitions and they represent a larger proportion of the street frontage. But there may be a lively contest before the committee and it may be that the whole matter will go over again.

The residents of the street are tired of the delay in settling the question and they are anxious to get it off their minds. The dispute about the selection of the paving has been a source of trouble to the citizens and it has brought discord among them. The final settlement of the question will bring relief to many.

Should the committee agree upon a report Monday afternoon it will be submitted to the general council immediately and the report will be acted on at the meeting Monday afternoon. This is the purpose of the committee, or at least certain members of it, and after the council meeting the Forsyth street citizens may be able to tell their friends what kind of paving they will have on Forsyth street in a few months.

NEGRO TEACHERS FINISH WORK.

Alabama Association Hears Address by Bishop Turner.

Birmingham, Ala., April 17.—(Special.)—At the closing session of its state convention today the State Colored Teachers' Association adopted the report of the committee on resolutions endorsing school extension as outlined in the president's annual address; approving Booker T. Washington's work; endorsing the administration of Hon. John O. Turner, as state superintendent of education; and also the efforts of Superintendent J. H. Phillips, of the Birmingham public schools, in the cause of education.

The educational exchange and school sanitation were also approved.

Bishop Turner, of Atlanta, addressed the convention just before its close on education. Incidentally he said he had been misquoted with reference to his alleged advice to negroes to "get gun and shot" as remedy for lynching and referred to an interview with himself in The Atlanta Constitution on the subject, as representing his sentiments.

After the appointment of permanent committees on school extension and to wait on the governor and state superintendent of education, the convention adjourned.

MAKE POWDER IN BIRMINGHAM

Firearms Owners Won't Have To Send Away for Supplies.

Birmingham, Ala., April 17.—(Special.)—The Birmingham Powder Company was organized here today by local and Pennsylvania capitalists with a capital stock of \$50,000. W. B. Ashbaugh, of Eldred, Pa., is president, and A. Greene, of Tallapoosa, Ga., superintendent.

The company has concluded negotiations for the erection of a powder factory at Boyles, five miles north of Birmingham, and already the ground is being surveyed preparatory to the immediate erection of the buildings.

The plant will have a capacity of 400 kegs of gun and blasting powder daily.

Mrs. Sheridan's Concert.

Mrs. Sarah McDonald Sheridan has been requested by her many friends to appear in a benefit concert on the 25th of April at the Grand. This she has consented to do, and her friends as well as all music lovers in general are looking forward to the occasion with more than common interest. Mrs. Sheridan is a beautiful and cultured woman as well as an artist of unusual gifts and notable attainments. She has sung in Atlanta on many brilliant occasions, but never before has she been in a position where her many kindnesses to the Atlanta public could be extended by them to her. Her concert on the 25th will be given in the most approved style, and is sure to prove a brilliant event.

ARE THEY SAVED BY CIVIL SERVICE?

Interesting Question in Regard to Assistant District Attorneys.

M'KENNA TO DECIDE THE POINT

Applicants are Frightened at Intimation of No Changes.

CLERKS ARE IN THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE

They Cannot Be Changed, So Messrs. Camp and Galloway are Safe—Assistants Not Protected.

The many applicants and aspirants for the position of assistant district attorney for the Northern district of Georgia are very much worried over a little point of law that has not yet been settled.

The question involved is whether or not the place of assistant district attorney is protected by the civil service rules. If under the civil service rules of course the hopes of the aspiring politicians will be crushed by higher than a cocked hat, as the present incumbents will almost certainly be retained.

United States Attorney General McKenna, who appoints the assistants to the district attorneys, has intimated that the assistants come under civil service regulations, but he has not yet announced his final decision relative to the matter.

It is thought by nearly all in a position to know anything about the question that the assistant district attorneys are not in the civil service class, and that their jobs are therefore not secure. Several men who are vitally interested in the question have investigated it and they claim that there is really nothing in the report that the assistants cannot be removed.

Colonel Timmer Rucker, one of the present assistants for this district, has made a thorough investigation of the matter and he says that he has found that the appointment is in the hands of the first assistant attorney general and that the question of a change in assistant district attorneys is entirely in the discretion of that official. Colonel Rucker seems to think that the assistants do not come under the civil service regulations.

What Smith Easley Says.

Smith Easley, the well-known colored politician, says he went to Washington city and made a thorough investigation of the matter. He claims that he found that the assistants do not come under the civil service regulations.

One thing is certain, that the district attorneys' assistants do not appear in the list of classified civil service positions that was authorized by congress. The list contains every place that is under the civil service rules and the only place made of the assistant district attorney.

This practically settles the matter, but the aspirants for the position have become frightened and no amount of assurance can make them believe that they are absolutely safe. They have been badly frightened by the news that the United States Attorney General McKenna to the effect that the positions might be protected by civil service.

Clerks Are Protected.

Mr. Camp, the head clerk in the district attorney's office, Mr. Galloway, the head stenographer, are protected by the civil service regulations. Under the last classification the head clerks and stenographers in the marshals' and the district attorney's office were classified under the civil service regulations.

Mr. Camp and Mr. Galloway, one of the present incumbents, would have been protected by the civil service law if he had been appointed a few weeks later. The old law, it is thought that there will be some question raised anyway in regard to his place, as it is believed by some that he will come under the regulations which classify head clerks in the civil service.

A letter from a clerk in the department of justice states that the clerks and stenographers are in the marshals' and the district attorney's office were classified under the civil service regulations.

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TOMBECKEE PRESBYTERY OVER

Westminster Standard Was Discussed on Last Day of Session.

Columbus, Miss., April 17.—(Special.)—The third day's session of the Tombeckee presbytery closed today with the reading of Rev. R. L. Lang, of Okolona, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Then followed a short talk by Rev. Mr. Phillips, of the Alabama board of Christian missions, after which the regular morning sermon was preached by Dr. A. Barclay, his subject being—

"The Westminster Standard, and Its Effect Upon the Literature of Modern Times."

At the afternoon session the sum of \$100 was raised among the delegates to aid in the establishment of a Presbyterian church in Amory, Miss.

Tonight there was a lecture by Rev. B. F. Lane, of Portersville, Miss., his subject being—

"The Theology of the Westminster Confession and Its Relation to the Bible."

The delegates remained over, however, and will fill the pulpits of the various churches in the city tomorrow.

An Easter Thought.

To E. H.

Some Easter morning, when the purple shadows of twilight were falling,
Of night have paleled into the radiant dawn;
When all the stars have set; and all the phantoms of darkness, that thy heart has feared, are gone;
Thy soul, awaking to the perfect day,
Shall find the stone rolled away,
Some Easter morning.

Some Easter morning, when the old, glad story,
By angel lips shall once again be told;
When, in thy listening heart, life's dreams have faded;
And all earth's passions have grown calm and cold;
With God's pure sunshine in thy wondering eyes,
Thy soul shall find the heights where heaven lies,
Some Easter morning.

Some Easter morning, when down the future
It lies, we know not; when God's love
The broken arcs together, and life's circle
Be made complete; when Faith's white hand shall fling
The casement wide; then, looking forth,
Thy soul
Shall see, in heaven's light, the perfect whole.
Some Easter morning.
—JULIA T. RUDDAN.

IT HAS ADJOURNED

North Alabama Presbytery Will Meet in Courtland Next Year.

BIG FOREIGN MISSION WORK

Committee on Work Among Negroes Recommends Southern Workers in Sunday Schools.

Birmingham, Ala., April 17.—(Special.)—Before final adjournment last night the assembly of the North Alabama presbytery which met at Woodland, recorded its action whereby Hartwell had been selected as the next place of meeting and chose Courtland.

The report on foreign missions showed

DR. HINTHIAN HERE

He Will Lecture in Atlanta on the Armenian Situation.

MISS ARMSTRONG COMES HERE

She and Dr. Hinthian Represent the Armenian Relief Association of New York.

Dr. H. K. Hinthian, of Harpoot, Armenia, is in Atlanta, and will remain here several days, raising funds to be expended by the Armenian Relief Association of New York, in alleviating the sufferings of the millions of Armenians who are being oppressed by Turkey.

GARNER'S FATHER

FILES QUIT CLAIM

Says He Has Never Had Any Legal Title to the Property.

HIS YOUNG SON IS A FUGITIVE

Young Garner Filed a Forged Chain of Titles to Secure Loan.

OBTAINED THE MONEY; THEN HE FLED

Boy's Father Is an Innocent Party and Yesterday He Made All the Reparation Possible.

The climax to the Garner forgery was reached yesterday when a quit claim deed to the property which the young man had fraudulently transferred was placed on record in the clerk's office of the superior court.

The quit claim was signed by Mr. John A. Garner, the father of the young man.

About a month ago a number of deeds were placed on record in the clerk's office purporting to be the links in the chain of titles from Patience Riggins to John A. Garner.

When the last deed was filed, a loan was secured from a bank and a mortgage was given upon the property. Young Garner then fled from the city, and the fraud and forgery was not suspected until after he had been absent about ten days.

Young Garner has since been away from his home, and the efforts which have been made to locate him have proved futile.

When the fraud was discovered, there was perhaps none more surprised than the young man's father, Mr. John A. Garner, who is well known in the city, and now occupies a place in the police department. It is said that the father was completely astounded when the acts of his son were made known, as he thought all of the while that his son had purchased the property.

Young Garner was well known in Atlanta. For a number of years he was employed in the law office of Attorney Frank Walker. It is now supposed that he knew that Patience Riggins, who died recently, left a piece of property in Reynoldstown, and that an executor had been appointed. Young Garner evidently thought that he could forge the chain of titles and that the work would not be detected.

In the deed which was filed yesterday the father of the young man states that the paper is executed for the purpose of removing the cloud upon the title to the property, and says that three deeds were fraudulently drawn and placed on record conveying the title from Patience Riggins to himself.

The quit claim deed which is now on record is as follows:

"This indenture made this 16th day of April, 1897, between J. A. Garner, of the first part, and Thomas Riggins, of the second part, executor of the estate of Patience Riggins, witnesseseth:

"That the said J. A. Garner, in consideration of the sum of \$10, cash in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, has bargained, sold and does by these presents sell, remise, release and forever quit claim to the said Thomas Riggins, executor of the estate of Patience Riggins, his heirs and assigns, all the right, interest, claim or demand which the said J. A. Garner has or may have had in and to that tract of land in Reynoldstown, in land lot 13, of the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting the foot of the Wythe street and running back of same width as front 220 feet, being same property deeded by Fannie Reynolds to Patience Riggins by deed recorded in the clerk's office of Fulton county court."

This deed being given to clear the title of grantee, title having been fraudulently put out of Patience Riggins into J. W. Green, and put fraudulently from J. W. Green to J. K. Jones, and finally put out of J. K. Jones into J. A. Garner, said Garner never having had any legal title to said property."

The remainder of the deed is in the usual printed form. It is signed by J. A. Garner, and is duly witnessed by a notary public.

A. K. Hawkes' glasses are the most popular of any spectacles made in the United States. Sold in every state in the union except Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Main office, 12 Whitehall street.

Cartersville, Ga.

Messrs. Young Bros., of the above place, have a full line of the most popular of any spectacles made in the United States. Sold in every state in the union except Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Main office, 12 Whitehall street.

Get a well-known, agreeable remedy for Catarrh, 10 cent trial size Ely's Cream Balm. Druggists.

Who Goes to Macon to Take Charge of The Constitution's Bureau There.

great improvement in all departments of the work. Attention was directed to the fact that the southern Presbyterian church, with only 200,000 communicants, contributed \$1,000,000 to the foreign mission work of the country and is well qualified to speak of the affairs of his people.

He has been traveling through the United States, visiting the principal cities, in which he has succeeded in doing much for the cause for which he labors. He is accompanied by Miss William Armstrong, of New York, secretary of the women's department of the Armenian Relief Association, who has just spent several days in New Orleans in the interest of her department and will remain here quite a while.

Dr. Hinthian's lecture will be illustrated by stereoscopic views of the principal cities of Armenia and scenes of the Turkish massacres will be shown in detail. The lecturer will explain the causes of the trouble and will give a thrilling account of the war and uprisings and massacres in Armenia.

Dr. Hinthian will tell of his personal experiences in his native country and will interest his audience by telling of the work of the Clara Barton Relief Association, which is doing a noble work in the Armenian peninsula.

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VETERANS ORGANIZE REGIMENT

Confederate Camps Near Rock Hill, S. C., Form One Body.

Yorkville, S. C., April 17.—(Special.)—The various camps of Confederate veterans in this county held a meeting in Rock Hill today for the purpose of organizing themselves into a regiment.

Captain Samuel E. White, of Fort Mill, was unanimously elected colonel. Captain White is the veteran who recently erected three monuments at Fort Mill, one to the confederate soldiers, one to the women of the confederacy and the other to the faithful slaves.

A New Home.

The Fitten-Thompson Hardware Company announce to their many friends that they are now located at 20 Whitehall street (Dewitt's old stand), next to J. M. High's. Having moved from the Fitten building, they are now ready for business in a new stand and will carry everything on earth that is generally carried by a first-class concern.

Special pains will be executed in the selection of their stock, which will comprise everything in housekeeping and kitchen wares. Don't fail to see their new stand with one of the most complete stocks in Georgia.

TAKE OBSERVATION

And you will find that for the past two months we have been giving in the daily papers testimonials—distinctly different one every day—from good citizens, merchants and honest tradespeople of Atlanta, their names and addresses in full, so that they can be seen and heard, as to what To-Ka the Mexican Blood Tonic has done for them. We have refrained from giving names in Massachusetts, Nebraska, Alaska or the north pole, as the majority of our competitors do; it might be inconvenient to verify such testimonials. We are introducing To-Ka in a straightforward manner. It is the safest and best of all purgatives, and for liver, kidneys and rheumatism it has no equal. For a short time we will sell a large 12 trial bottle for 25 cents. Samples free.

MEXICAN MEDICINE COMPANY.

21 Whitehall Street.

FIRE DESTROYS A BLOCK

Beaumont, Tex., Visited by a Disastrous Blaze Last Night.

Captain Edward S. Gay, of the Insurance Company of North America, received a telegram from his agent in Beaumont, Texas, last night, stating that a city had been visited by a \$200,000 fire, almost destroying one of the handsomest blocks in the city.

The devastated district fronts on Crockett street, between Main and Pearl. The stores between numbers 220 and 238 were entirely destroyed. Most of the buildings were one-story frame structures, however, occupied by saloons and restaurants, and the insurance will cover a good part of the loss.

A Song Recital.

A song recital will be given by Mrs. Sarah McDonald Sheridan on the evening of the 25th at the Grand, Admission 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Who Goes to Macon to Take Charge of The Constitution's Bureau There.

great improvement in all departments of the work. Attention was directed to the fact that the southern Presbyterian church, with only 200,000 communicants, contributed \$1,000,000 to the foreign mission work of the country and is well qualified to speak of the affairs of his people.

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Get a well-known, agreeable remedy for Catarrh, 10 cent trial size Ely's Cream Balm. Druggists.

Infants' Outfitting

IS A FEATURE OF THIS STORE'S BUSINESS.

Infants' Long and Short Dresses, made of soft nain-sook; yokes of edge and insertion, 50c each.

Infants' soft sole Shoes, tans and black, 25c pair.

Infants' Flannel Short Skirts, Cambric bodies, pearl buttons, 50c.

Infants' Cambric Skirts, cluster of tucks and embroidered edge, 50c each.

Children's Panta's and Bodies to match, 12 1/2c each.

Infants' Caps, lawn, with cording, ruch and lace, 25c each.

Infants' P. K. Reefers and Short Coats, \$1.50 each.

Infants' goods on sale in annex.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison

Special list No. 8. 10 more in this paper. Look them up.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY. DISSOLUTION SALE!

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MANTELS.
Having determined to bring our business to a close we must sell off our big stock quickly. Early buyers will find our stocks complete, and every part of our big store affords interesting bargains to honest seekers after House Furnishings.

SPECIALS.

Best All-wool Ingrains.....	50c
Best Body Brussels.....	\$1.00
Best Moquettes.....	85c
Fur Rugs, gray or white.....	\$1.50
3-piece Oak Bedroom Suits.....	\$11.50
5-piece Parlor Suits.....	\$15.00
Dining Room Chairs, high backs, cane seats, solid oak, sets of six for.....	\$4.50
Extension Dining Tables, Oak.....	\$3.50
Ladies' Sewing Tables, with yard measure.....	\$1.00
Splendid Antique Folding Bed, with woven wire spring.....	\$12.40
Refrigerators, Oak, charcoal lined.....	\$7.50
Read Chairs, Rattan Couches, Verandah Chairs, etc.	

Come to the Big Dissolution Sale this week if you wish anything in House Furnishings.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY, 6 PEACHTREE STREET.

STORAGE.

SECURITY WAREHOUSE CO.

Foundry St. and W. A. R. R. Phone 100.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Carrriages, Horses, Etc.

BIG BARGAINS in top buggy, jump seat surrey, extension top surrey, a phaeton, one horse wagon and trap, all second-hand. D. Morgan, 20 W. Mitchell st.

LARGE LOT fine riding saddles and bridles, summer lap dueters. Special offers for quick sales. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—A splendid canopy top pony phaeton, almost new; one set hand-made harness for same; will sell either or both, or will exchange for light one-horse carriage. P. O. Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.

BARGAINS in lot farm and spring wagons, harness and saddles. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

ICE WAGON FOR SALE, can be used for any delivery. Apply 141 Decatur.

ELEGANT LINE spring and summer carriage, lap dueters, broadcloth, heavy, molar linen; beautiful styles and colors. Popular prices. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

FINE ASSORTED lot traps, phantoms and buggies; hard-time, etc. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

LADIES' COLUMN.

PRICE & THOMAS' FLY screens made and repaired. 68 S. Pryor street, next to courthouse. Phone 362.

LACE and millinery cleaned at corner E. Fair and Perry streets. Satisfaction guaranteed.

YOU ARE cordially invited to call and inspect the stock of wall papers now on exhibition at the wall paper department of the McNeal Paint & Glass Co., 120 Whitehall st.

EXCELLENT DINNER at the French restaurant today; quick service and polite attention. Kattenhorn & Vignaux, 4 Wall street.

PLY SCREENS—Price & Thomas make and repair screens. 68 S. Pryor street, near courthouse. Phone 362.

SUPERFLOUS hair, moles, warts, etc., scientifically and permanently eradicated with electric needle. Mildred Smith, fifth floor Lowndes building, near the Grand.

LADIES, you love pretty things; if you wish to see something handsome in the wall paper line, call and we will take pleasure in showing it to you. Wall paper department McNeal Paint & Glass Co., 120 Whitehall st.

NEW wallpaper and paint store, 42 Peachtree, opposite Huntcutt's. Paper hanging, painting, furniture polish. M. M. Mauck.

WANTED—Ladies to know that it pays to have dresses and every other article of wear made and dyed at Southern Dry Works, 22 and 24 Walton street. Feathers cleaned, curled and dyed. 6-m sun.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 90 N. Broad street, corner Walton. Office open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

2-r. h. 41 Thomas and 2 acres. \$25.00

5-r. h. 116 Edgewood. 15.00

5-r. h. 402 East Baker. 18.00

5-r. h. 432 Courtland. 35.00

5-r. h. 262 Prater. 15.00

5-r. h. 284 East Hunter. 15.00

2-r. h. 35 Auburn. 10.00

5-r. h. 45 Peters. 15.00

5-r. h. 234 East Park. 15.00

5-r. h. 122 Grant. 10.00

5-r. h. 352 Whitehall. 21.00

5-r. h. 138 Trinity. 25.00

5-r. h. 43 Spring. 25.00

5-r. h. 42 East Calm. 25.00

5-r. h. 102 Piedmont. 20.00

5-r. h. 145 Pulliam. 20.00

We move tenants free. See notice.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 90 N. Broad street, corner Walton. Office open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Large new brick store, Decatur street, superior stand for any retail business. Front store, Whitehall.

Half store and three rooms, Whitehall. Small store and three rooms, west side. Nice 4-room cottage, near Crew street.

New 3-room house, nice, Magnolia St. 4-room house, garden, Chestnut St. 6-room house, garden, stable, Larkin St. Very nice 3-room cottage, gas and water, very near the Capitol.

6-room house, gas, water, bath, West End.

7-room house, very near carshed, 6-room house, large garden, Edgewood avenue.

Handsome 8-room residence, nearly completed, southside, near car line.

Nice new 6-room house, Glenn street. Splendid 8-room residence, Inman Park.

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNT in State bank for sale by a depositor who needs money. Address "Savings," care Constitution.

WANTED—To buy state Savings bank deposits. Room 1, 8 1/2 W. Alabama street.

MOUTRE five thousand dollar, six per cent 30-year school and water bonds will be sold to the highest and best bidder on the first Tuesday in May, 1897. Send all bids open to W. B. McPhail, city treasurer. Moutre, April 18.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO FAMILIES intending to pass the summer in New York city, furnished suites and floors at 72 Madison avenue, New York city, may be had for the summer at moderate rent with breakfast, privately served. If desired, House of high repute for thirty years, situated conveniently to principal hotels and restaurants. Address: Executors of Mrs. C. K. Parker, 72 Madison avenue, New York city. April 18.

REMOVAL SALE—Bargains in fine diamonds, watches and silver ware. Delkin's, 90 Whitehall street. March 21.

FOR SALE—\$7,500 worth of high-grade planing mill machinery for \$2,500. For further information apply to George S. May, Atlanta, Ga., or Cruger & Pace, Albany, Ga. April 18.

FOR SALE—Chickens, Eggs, Etc. EGGS FOR HATCHING—Beauty Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, all fresh, set on eggs. Also, English hares, white Belgian hares, English rabbits. None finer. Ed L. Sutton, Clark street, Atlanta, Ga. April 18.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Leghorns, 31 for 12; barred and white Plymouth Rocks, 15 for 12; 13 poultry guide free. H. A. Kenna, Atlanta, Ga. April 18.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Brown Leghorns, barred Plymouth Rocks, best hygienic strains; set on eggs. Address: Chickens, 31 for 12; 13 poultry guide free. H. A. Kenna, Atlanta, Ga. April 18.

A FINE LOT of Leghorn hens; also other choice hens. See Mrs. E. Lambert, East Fair street, opposite Oakland cemetery. LADIES—Chickens' English Pennyroyal Pile (Diamond Brand) set on eggs. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4 stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At drugstore, Chickens' Leghorn Company, Philadelphia, Pa. June 18.

12 brown Leghorn hens, each. \$1.00
10 white Plymouth Rocks, each. \$1.00
2 silver faced Wyandottes. \$1.00
2 pit game hens. \$1.00
3 game cocks. \$2.00
2 pair very fine pugs. \$1.00
Fancy puffed sun face. \$1.00
Frank Eckels, Social Circle, Ga.

The Old Book Store (Burke's), 49 Peachtree, Opposite Walton.

GOOD, CHEAP READING—Harper's Century, Scribner's "Review of Reviews," etc. All high-grade magazines, 3 for a copy. Write or call. Established 22 years. W. B. Burke, P. O. Box 1, Manager.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY. DISSOLUTION SALE!

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MANTELS.
Having determined to bring our business to a close we must sell off our big stock quickly. Early buyers will find our stocks complete, and every part of our big store affords interesting bargains to honest seekers after House Furnishings.

SPECIALS.

Best All-wool Ingrains.....	50c
Best Body Brussels.....	\$1.00
Best Moquettes.....	85c
Fur Rugs, gray or white.....	\$1.50
3-piece Oak Bedroom Suits.....	\$11.50
5-piece Parlor Suits.....	\$15.00
Dining Room Chairs, high backs, cane seats, solid oak, sets of six for.....	\$4.50
Extension Dining Tables, Oak.....	\$3.50
Ladies' Sewing Tables, with yard measure.....	\$1.00
Splendid Antique Folding Bed, with woven wire spring.....	\$12.40
Refrigerators, Oak, charcoal lined.....	\$7.50
Read Chairs, Rattan Couches, Verandah Chairs, etc.	

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RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY, 6 PEACHTREE STREET.

STORAGE.

SECURITY WAREHOUSE CO.

Foundry St. and W. A. R. R. Phone 100.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Carrriages, Horses, Etc.

BIG BARGAINS in top buggy, jump seat surrey, extension top surrey, a phaeton, one horse wagon and trap, all second-hand. D. Morgan, 20 W. Mitchell st.

LARGE LOT fine riding saddles and bridles, summer lap dueters. Special offers for quick sales. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—A splendid canopy top pony phaeton, almost new; one set hand-made harness for same; will sell either or both, or will exchange for light one-horse carriage. P. O. Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.

BARGAINS in lot farm and spring wagons, harness and saddles. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

ICE WAGON FOR SALE, can be used for any delivery. Apply 141 Decatur.

ELEGANT LINE spring and summer carriage, lap dueters, broadcloth, heavy, molar linen; beautiful styles and colors. Popular prices. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

FINE ASSORTED lot traps, phantoms and buggies; hard-time, etc. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

LADIES' COLUMN.

PRICE & THOMAS' FLY screens made and repaired. 68 S. Pryor street, next to courthouse. Phone 362.

LACE and millinery cleaned at corner E. Fair and Perry streets. Satisfaction guaranteed.

YOU ARE cordially invited to call and inspect the stock of wall papers now on exhibition at the wall paper department of the McNeal Paint & Glass Co., 120 Whitehall st.

EXCELLENT DINNER at the French restaurant today; quick service and polite attention. Kattenhorn & Vignaux, 4 Wall street.

PLY SCREENS—Price & Thomas make and repair screens. 68 S. Pryor street, near courthouse. Phone 362.

SUPERFLOUS hair, moles, warts, etc., scientifically and permanently eradicated with electric needle. Mildred Smith, fifth floor Lowndes building, near the Grand.

LADIES, you love pretty things; if you wish to see something handsome in the wall paper line, call and we will take pleasure in showing it to you. Wall paper department McNeal Paint & Glass Co., 120 Whitehall st.

NEW wallpaper and paint store, 42 Peachtree, opposite Huntcutt's. Paper hanging, painting, furniture polish. M. M. Mauck.

WANTED—Ladies to know that it pays to have dresses and every other article of wear made and dyed at Southern Dry Works, 22 and 24 Walton street. Feathers cleaned, curled and dyed. 6-m sun.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 90 N. Broad street, corner Walton. Office open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

2-r. h. 41 Thomas and 2 acres. \$25.00

5-r. h. 116 Edgewood. 15.00

5-r. h. 402 East Baker. 18.00

5-r. h. 432 Courtland. 35.00

5-r. h. 262 Prater. 15.00

5-r. h. 284 East Hunter. 15.00

2-r. h. 35 Auburn. 10.00

5-r. h. 45 Peters. 15.00

5-r. h. 234 East Park. 15.00

5-r. h. 122 Grant. 10.00

5-r. h. 352 Whitehall. 21.00

5-r. h. 138 Trinity. 25.00

5-r. h. 43 Spring. 25.00

5-r. h. 42 East Calm. 25.00

5-r. h. 102 Piedmont. 20.00

5-r. h. 145 Pulliam. 20.00

We move tenants free. See notice.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 90 N. Broad street, corner Walton. Office open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Large new brick store, Decatur street, superior stand for any retail business. Front store, Whitehall.

Half store and three rooms, Whitehall. Small store and three rooms, west side. Nice 4-room cottage, near Crew street.

New 3-room house, nice, Magnolia St. 4-room house, garden, Chestnut St. 6-room house, garden, stable, Larkin St. Very nice 3-room cottage, gas and water, very near the Capitol.

6-room house, gas, water, bath, West End.

7-room house, very near carshed, 6-room house, large garden, Edgewood avenue.

Handsome 8-room residence, nearly completed, southside, near car line.

Nice new 6-room house, Glenn street. Splendid 8-room residence, Inman Park.

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNT in State bank for sale by a depositor who needs money. Address "Savings," care Constitution.

WANTED—To buy state Savings bank deposits. Room 1, 8 1/2 W. Alabama street.

MOUTRE five thousand dollar, six per cent 30-year school and water bonds will be sold to the highest and best bidder on the first Tuesday in May, 1897. Send all bids open to W. B. McPhail, city treasurer. Moutre, April 18.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO FAMILIES intending to pass the summer in New York city, furnished suites and floors at 72 Madison avenue, New York city, may be had for the summer at moderate rent with breakfast, privately served. If desired, House of high repute for thirty years, situated conveniently to principal hotels and restaurants. Address: Executors of Mrs. C. K. Parker, 72 Madison avenue, New York city. April 18.

REMOVAL SALE—Bargains in fine diamonds, watches and silver ware. Delkin's, 90 Whitehall street. March 21.

FOR SALE—\$7,500 worth of high-grade planing mill machinery for \$2,500. For further information apply to George S. May, Atlanta, Ga., or Cruger & Pace, Albany, Ga. April 18.

FOR SALE—Chickens, Eggs, Etc. EGGS FOR HATCHING—Beauty Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, all fresh, set on eggs. Also, English hares, white Belgian hares, English rabbits. None finer. Ed L. Sutton, Clark street, Atlanta, Ga. April 18.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Leghorns, 31 for 12; barred and white Plymouth Rocks, 15 for 12; 13 poultry guide free. H. A. Kenna, Atlanta, Ga. April 18.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Brown Leghorns, barred Plymouth Rocks, best hygienic strains; set on eggs. Address: Chickens, 31 for 12; 13 poultry guide free. H. A. Kenna, Atlanta, Ga. April 18.

A FINE LOT of Leghorn hens; also other choice hens. See Mrs. E. Lambert, East Fair street, opposite Oakland cemetery. LADIES—Chickens' English Pennyroyal Pile (Diamond Brand) set on eggs. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4 stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At drugstore, Chickens' Leghorn Company, Philadelphia, Pa. June 18.

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2-r. h. 41 Thomas and 2 acres.

KILL PREJUDICE

WHEN IT STANDS IN THE WAY OF HEALTH.

People Who Are Prejudiced Against Medicine and Believe Chronic Dyspepsia Cannot Be Cured, Read This.

Nearly every citizen of Jackson and Jackson county knows, or at least has heard of, Mr. Fred C. Miller, owner of a wood and coal yard on the corner of Mechanic and Washington streets. If there is any one thing Mr. Miller is proud of it is the fact that every one who knows him or has any dealing with him knows that his word is as good as his bond.

About a year and a half ago Mr. Miller, whose health had always been very good, began to feel ill and the food which he took did not seem to be properly assimilated. He felt a general weakness over his body and he consulted his physician and took his prescriptions, but without getting any relief.

But here let us repeat Mr. Miller's own statement as made to a representative of The Industrial News:

"I was suffering from indigestion, which caused severe pains in the stomach. Sleeplessness, which would last from three to four nights before I would be able to sleep, was a constant feature. I was so exhausted I would fall asleep toward morning. My business suffered for the care that I was unable to give it in my exhausted condition."

"This stage of my condition did not come all at once, for I carried in my memorandum a statement that the manufacturers of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets made in The Industrial News for almost a year before I tried the tablets."

"The day I began to take them I was suffering severely the pains that only a dyspeptic knows of. In one hour after taking a tablet the pains were gone."

"You cannot know my surprise and pleasure, but from that moment I took hope and began to study the directions and diet recommended. I took one box, then, and see if I had been permanently benefited. I left off taking them and waited in fear to see the old trouble return, but to my great satisfaction waited in vain."

"In one week from the time I began to take the tablets I was sleeping as sweetly as a baby. The food I was eating was good. My food did me good. I was happy, like my wife and children and I gladly give this testimony. I am forty-six years of age and have suffered more or less from indigestion and weakness of stomach, and I anticipate that from time to time I will have to use the tablets."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. They are in lozenge form, pleasant to take and contain nothing but pure pepsin, vegetable essences, fruit salts and bismuth scientifically compounded. They are made by the Stuart Company, of Marshall, Mich., and your druggist will tell you they give universal satisfaction.

NERVOUS TROUBLES

Begin with Inability to Digest Food. Unless One.

Thousands of men, women and even children, who suffer from nervous weakness, prostration, sleeplessness, nervous headache, frequently get the cart before the horse in the treatment of their trouble. In all cases of nervous exhaustion the digestion and appetite are poor or entirely lacking, yet they invariably ascribe this condition, not to the stomach, but to the nerves.

The real fact is that all nervous troubles arise and are caused by a weak digestion, and this is plain, because nervousness is simply an indication of tired nerves, starved nerves, and the only way they are starved is because the stomach fails to digest a sufficient quantity of nourishing food to supply the nervous system. Nervous people expend more nerve force than the weak digestion can replace.

Is it not plain that the common-sense treatment to give in all nervous weakness is to begin with the stomach? Build up a good appetite, thorough digestion of wholesome food, and whoever saw a nervous wreck who could eat a hearty dinner and digest it?

Nervousness and good digestion are never found in the same individual, and how quickly the nervousness vanishes when the appetite becomes normal and the food is promptly digested before fermentation and acidity take place.

Treat the stomach first and do it with a safe, well-tested, reliable remedy like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are no wonderful discovery, but they perform miracles, but are simply a pleasant, absolutely harmless digestive to be taken after each meal. They do not act on the bowels, but do act on the stomach, and, as a result, they digest the food promptly and completely, leaving none to sour, ferment and poison the blood and nerves.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used and advised by physicians because they are no secret patent medicine, but contain only the natural digestive acids, fruit juices and pepsines. They increase the flow of gastric juice and build up the appetite, nervous system and increase flesh as no other remedy has done before, because by performing the work of digestion they build up and build up the whole digestive system.

So popular have they become by reason of their merit, the pleasant taste and convenience (can be carried in the pocket) that all druggists now sell them at 50 cents per package.

No one having any trouble with their digestion will ever regret having made a trial of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

DANGER IN SODA.

Serious Results Sometimes Follow Its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended for a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger; moreover the soda only gives temporary relief and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels and causes an acid which it accumulates in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These are large 20-grain lozenges, very pleasant to take and contain the natural acids, pepsines and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and which are lacking in the soda. They digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth says that he has used Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements and finds them certain cures in all cases of sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness and will be found reliable in any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing the Stuart Company, of Marshall, Mich.

A PECULIAR FACT.

Thousands of People Have Dyspepsia in Its Worst Forms and Do Not Know It.

A weak stomach is the cause of about nine-tenths of all disease, yet in most cases the wrong thing is treated and the true cause overlooked.

This is because a weak digestion produces various results nearly every disease because it weakens and disturbs the action of every nerve and organ in the body; poor digestion causes heart trouble, kidney troubles, lung weakness and especially nervous breakdown or nervous prostration; the nerves cannot stand the wear and tear unless generously fed by well-digested, wholesome food.

Keep the digestion good, and no one need fear the approach of disease.

Mrs. H. M. Lee, of Rochester, N. Y., writes: "For the sake of suffering humanity, I want to say that from a child I had a very weak stomach, threw up my food very often after eating and after a few years nervous dyspepsia resulted and for more than twenty years I have suffered miserably."

"I tried many physicians and advertised remedies, with only temporary relief, for nervous dyspepsia, and not until I commenced taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets last September, six months ago, have I been free from suffering caused by the condition of my nerves and stomach; in short, chills, fever, sleeplessness, etc., have all been cured."

"I have recommended Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to many of my friends, and now I want in a public way to say they are the safest, pleasantest and I believe, the surest cure for stomach and nerve troubles. I write my honest opinion, and I will gladly answer any letter of inquiry at any time and feel that I am, in my small way, helping a good cause."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not a patent medicine, but they contain only the fruit salts, digestive acids and pepsines necessary to help the weak stomach to properly and thoroughly digest food.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents for full-sized package and one for 25 cents for half-sized package.

Persons suffering from nervous dyspepsia, sour stomach, headache, acidity, gases, belching, etc., will find them not only a quick relief, but a radical cure.

Send to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book describing cause and cure of stomach troubles and symptoms of indigestion.

Many People Ridicule the Idea of an Absolute Cure for Dyspepsia.

Ridicule, However, Is Not Argument, and Facts are Stubborn Things.

Stomach troubles are so common and in many cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look upon any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their capacity for never being humbugged, especially on medicines.

This fear of being humbugged may be carried too far, so far, in fact, that many people will rather risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines for the cure of stomach troubles. The latter patent medicine—no secret is made of their ingredients—but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure pepsin, fruit salts, digestive acids, bismuth, etc., and these are not a secret, but are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but they cure indigestion by restoring the normal plan of digesting the food eaten thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the mischief. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles, because they act entirely upon the bowels, leaving the whole trouble really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, taken after meals, digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested is so much poison, as it creates gas, acidity, headache, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book on stomach diseases, sent free.

A GOOD PRACTICE

If You Want a Good Appetite and Perfect Digestion.

After each meal dissolve one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the mouth and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the stomach, and produce the following results:

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermented, half-digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complex clear by keeping the blood pure.

They increase flesh by digesting fresh-forming foods.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy—the successful physician of today is the specialist; the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for the disease.

A whole package taken at one time would not hurt you, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the state of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package.

Send for free book on stomach diseases to Stuart Company, Marshall, Mich.

A Hundred Reasons

can be given why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best and most effective cure for every form of indigestion.

They are in tablet form, which retains their good qualities indefinitely, while liquid preparations become stale and useless with age.

They are convenient, can be carried in the pocket and taken when needed. They are pleasant to the taste.

After each meal dissolve one or two of them in the mouth and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

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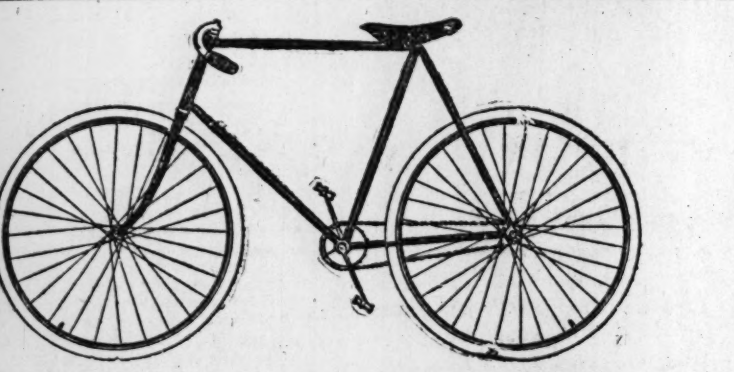
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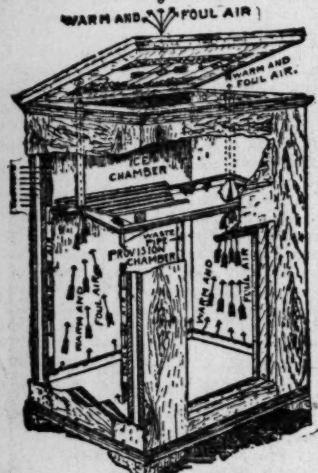
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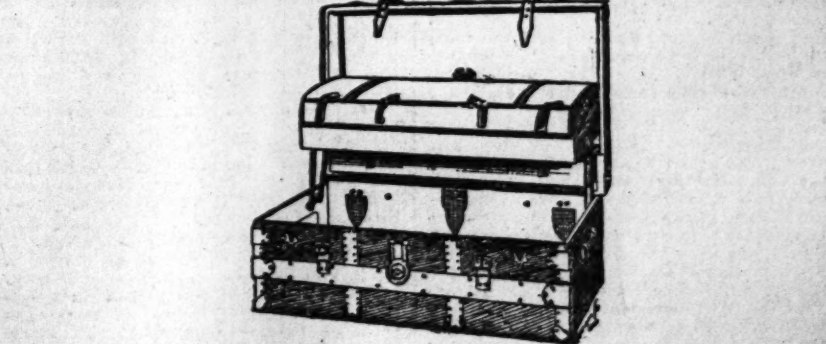
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FEMININE BEAUTY PAINTED ON IVORY

Most Flattering Material for Reproduction of Pretty Faces.

MINIATURE PAINTING A FAD

Home of the Art in Early Days of the Colonies Was in the South.

AMERICAN REVIVED THE WORK IN EUROPE

Most Successful Artists of the Day Is a Son of a Minister and Was Once an Actor.

Washington, April 17.—The art of "painting in little" has been revived to such an extent in America that no famous beauty considers her career complete until her countenance has been counterfeited on ivory, that most flattering of materials for the reproduction of feminine beauty.

Not indeed since the days when Cosgrove, the dirty little hotel waiter, arose from the mire to paint the beauty of Emma Lyons, kitchenmaid and afterwards the famous Lady Hamilton, has miniature painting had such a hold upon the public fancy as today. Cosgrove's beautiful reproduction of Lady Hamilton, the "Symphony of the Attitudes," as somebody called her, remain today as evidences of immortal genius and immortal beauty sprung from the mire as the perfume and fragrance of water lilies arise from a slimy pool.

In the early days of the American colonies, the ivory miniature was still a favorite of the fair ladies and the home of the art was in the south. The English miniature painter, Mathews, having cast his net in Charleston, today he is ranked with Cosway in England and Isaby in France, while Frazer who came to this country with him was next to him in the art, and living much longer and being a most prolific worker he has left more of his precious paintings to posterity than any other miniature painter in the world. While it belonged to a woman, Miss Kussner, and an American woman at that, to revive the fashion in England, it has again fallen upon the shoulders of a man in this country to bring the dainty art again into fashion—at least this is so far as Washington and Baltimore are concerned.

This artist, Robert Keeling, comes of fine colonial stock and looks more like a portrait from the colonial days than a modern gentleman. His mother was a Miss Polk, a famous Baltimore beauty, and his father, the Rev. Mr. Keeling, was a Virginian and was rector of Trinity church in Washington for many years. Like most minister's sons Mr. Keeling did not follow his father's vocation, neither did he enter a life of wild and reckless dissipation, as minister's sons are supposed to do. He found himself possessed, not of the devil, but of two talents, a fine tenor voice and a fair ability as an actor. His family were overcome with astonishment when he announced his intention of going on the stage after his college life was over. He did to forthwith, and played romantic minor parts in the Robert Mangle Company and sentimental solo lovers of the John Drew order at Daly's theater.

He went to London with the Daly Company and there by some lucky had discovered that his real bent, after all, was in miniature painting. Wandering through the Kensington museum, where he is to be found the finest examples of the art of England's greatest "painters in little" he became perfectly captivated with them, and found himself dreaming by night and day of the witchery of court beauties smiling from their tiny frames of gold and pearls instead of the appeals of painted stage heroines who must be rescued at once from wicked villains or stepmothers or their own rash romantic acts.

With his head full of these vain fancies he got himself to an artist's shop and purchased the materials for his work. It was his work in earnest; he was convinced of that or the ladies in powder and patches would never have haunted him so persistently. He was young and fickle and they were the only ladies who positively refused to be forgotten.

So it was, that after wandering rather aimlessly through the field of art he found the minute and delicate means of something for which he had been blindly searching for years.

He went at once to Paris and began studying under Monsignor Dinmire, the greatest living miniaturist, nor did his work end with that. He became a student also at the Julien school and under Worth, the master artist in dress, he studied the feminine toilet in every detail. Colors and their application to the various types of feminine beauty, the artistic draping of the figure, textile fabrics, fans, jewels, flowers, everything indeed pertaining to the adornment of woman. "For," he explains, "no painter of woman can succeed without a perfect mastery of the where-withal with which she shall be clothed as well as with the contour of her face and figure. When a woman comes to me to be painted I think of her a week before I give her a sitting; I must study every point about her or else the dress she wears will ruin the picture."

And so it is that this autocrat in art tells his lady "you are to wear so and so; your jewels are to be such and such," and if she happens not to have the dress he wishes she has it made or borrows it from a friend, and if the jewels are not in her casket the husband or brother or whoever fills her pocketbook is called upon to furnish them forthwith "because you know, dear Mr. Keeling says they are the only stones I should wear and I'll have to have them at some time anyway, you see."

When the young artist returned from Paris, after his student's life of three years, he set up a studio at once in Washington. That was some two years ago, and during this time he has painted many of the famous beauties here and abroad, among them the princess of Wales, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Burke-Roché, Mrs. Carroll Matcaver, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Freddie Gebhard and Mrs. Carrie May Wright.

Every artist has a pet picture in his collection and Mr. Keeling's is the miniature of Mrs. James Brown Potter. This is literally a composite likeness, the artist had fifty photographs taken in different poses of her head. From these photographs he distilled the subtle essence of Mrs. Potter's beauty as the perfumer takes a drop of fragrance from a thousand

Albert Keeling and a Group of Miniatures on Ivory Painted by Him.

Mrs. Wm. E. Cotter, nee Polk.

Mrs. James Brown Potter.



Miss Deering.

Robert Keeling.

Mrs. Stilson Hutchins.

roses. The picture is certainly his masterpiece. Mrs. Potter will, among other things, go down to history as "the actress with the marvelous hair," and this hair—brown, black, red, gold, all colors combined—the artist has made a wondrous snare about the lovely face. Lips, eyes, profile are too tenderly beautiful for fine words, and while extremely thin contours are suggested, the throat and shoulders are at least covered with the charitable mantle of an artist's idealization.

Another thin woman, but one whose figure is much better than Mrs. Potter's, is Miss Katherine Deering, a Washington belle, who has received a great deal of attention in Europe also, and whose portrait painted and presented to her by Count Jacques de Lelaigne, a famous European painter of beautiful women, created such a sensation in Washington's artistic circles of late. The miniature is given in the Centennial exhibition at Nashville, the wife of Hon. Joseph Washington, of the Nashville district, has secured it for the art department. She has been a potent factor in making this feature of Nashville's big show complete, and certainly if she has other exhibits of the same merit as this, the art department at Nashville will be notable.

Between Joe Bailey and his dress suit and Sir Julian Pauncefote's determination to monopolize all the good things that society has to offer, there has been much to discuss even in the week when society is presumed to be clothed in sack-cloth and ashes.

Bailey persists in arraying himself in a long coat of the Prince Albert fashion, a white tie and a plenteous shirt front on all occasions, yet he positively refuses to don the garb that the world has selected as most appropriate for evening wear, going to the extreme of declining to dine with the president because of this aversion to the dress suit. Now, of course Mr. Bailey or any other citizen has a right to decline the president's invitation or that of any other man; but it does look as if this declination was due more to a desire to be unique than for any other reason. This view of the episode is strengthened by the fact that Bailey is essentially a dandy man, a man who evidently devotes much time and consideration to the matter of dress. Bailey would scorn the suggestion, but at heart he is as much of a dandy as ever Berry Wall was in his palm-leaf days. So, I say, this dress suit antipathy comes in bad taste. It seems to me who knows nothing about politics to indicate a littleness or a vanity out of place in a political leader. But Bailey is young.

Mr. William Ernst Carter, of Philadelphia, is another beautiful woman, but of an entirely different type from Miss Deering. She is rather petite, perfectly molded, white as a lily and pink as a rose, with forget-me-not eyes, pouting red lips and hair of a babyish gold. She is painted in a Doucet gown and a white Gainsborough hat with pink roses peeping from the brim. As Miss Lucille Polk, of Baltimore, she was considered the most beautiful young woman in that city—famed for its fair women. In her presentment the artist has shown all the delicate grace that goes to the portrayal of so Dresden-like a creature.

Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, of Washington, is another one of Mr. Keeling's many triumphs. In her one sees great beauty united to an individuality both strong and charming. She is of the unusual and altogether golden hair is contradicted by whereof pearly-like darkness. A rich cloak of violet velvet, the shade to bring out most exquisitely the ivory tint of the skin and the gold of her hair, is thrown about her shoulders. The background is a soft golden brown. Mrs. Hutchins is said to be the best dressed woman in Washington; she is certainly one of the handsomest, and her cultivation in letters, her musical gifts, her wide opportunities of travel have made her face what it is—not only a beautiful one technically, but one of great sympathy and intellectual charm. These four women give as fine examples as could be offered not only of the artist's skill in daintiness of detail and refinement of feeling, but his mastery of character as well.

Look at Mrs. Potter and you will think of an Egyptian jewel in a modern setting; at Katherine Deering and you will hear the strains of music in minor chords, shot through and through with passionate, poetic feeling; the pretty Philadelphia brings the mind to a garden where maidens eternally young are crowning their beauty with blossoms, while the woman with golden hair and brown eyes might stand as the ideal of modern American womanhood, gifted, well-poised and elegant.

All this about Keeling and his beautiful miniatures because he is just now the daintiest in Washington. All society has

turned out to do honor to the young artist and his work. This collection has attracted so much attention that it has secured quite extended notice in the New York papers—an unusual thing, indeed, for the average metropolitan newspaper can see no good in anything outside of the metropolis unless it be crime. This holds especially good with regard to things artistic.

It will be interesting to the people of the south to know that this collection of miniatures is to be seen at the Centennial exposition at Nashville, the wife of Hon. Joseph Washington, of the Nashville district, has secured it for the art department. She has been a potent factor in making this feature of Nashville's big show complete, and certainly if she has other exhibits of the same merit as this, the art department at Nashville will be notable.

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Russian women are said to be the most brilliant and accomplished in Europe.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION'S PLANS

Thin Clinging Materials Compose the Gowns for Fashionable Folk.

THAT IS THE DECREE NOW

Costumes of Blue Cloth Will Be Largely Worn This Season.

PINK AND WHITE FOULARD SILK POPULAR

Second Empire Parasol Is Revived. Lingerie with Black Lace Adornments.

New York, April 18.—(Special Correspondence.)—From all sources comes the statement that this is to be a year of a summer when the thinnest of thin materials will rule public favor. Gauzes, mousselines de sole, muslins, open-work muslin, foulard, nun's veiling, cobweb poplin, and a multitude of new and strange materials will be seen on the counters of the shopkeepers. It is said, and it is declared, that the summer girl, therefore, to be thoroughly fit for the season, must be diaphanous in appearance. Everything about her garments that clothe her must be soft, clinging and undulating.

This does not mean that blue cloth and blue serge have been banished. No, indeed. Among the very prettiest of the designs for spring and summer is a blue cloth dress with a dash of orientalism about it. There is a pleat at the left side of the skirt, braided in a long point of blue and copper braid about a foot wide. This holds the pleat in place. The back of the skirt is pleated, but the last two pleats are rather wide apart and show a design of braiding from the top to the bottom of the skirt. The waist has a blouse effect, fastens up the back and is braided in the point on the front over a very little round yoke of lace over blue silk.

A very pretty dress is an old-fashioned affair of pink and white foulard. The skirt is made with a wide row of yellow India muslin, each edged with an insertion of thread lace. The skirt is fashioned after being practically made into the smallest accordion pleats. The waist is made in the same manner of silk, lace and muslin, hung loosely over felt all around. One of the prettiest blouses I have seen has the back smocked in a point just under the collar between the shoulders. The point is about five inches long and three and a half inches wide. This point makes a little fullness which is gathered into the belt. The front of the blouse has two points of smocking, one on either side of the pleat. The pleat is not more than an inch in width and on either side of the ruffle gathered into the pleat by half an inch of smocking, the edge of the ruffle being free. The sleeves have three points of smocking at the top and directly at the top of the shoulders,

deep fringe of lace, having folding handles which at times ornamented, with gold and silver, and form handsome wedding presents. The folding handles are extremely convenient, and the parasols, though small, are not only quite large enough to shelter the face and protect the delicate shade of blond or feathers adorning the bonnet or hat from the too ardent rays of the sun, but take up much less room than sunshades, it being frequently impossible for two ladies sitting side by side to hold up two of the latter without inconveniencing one another.

The very latest in fancy lingerie is largely of lace and black in color. Black lace underwear sounds a little odd, but the effect is charming. A typical set of black underwear has one of the prettiest designs. The whole petticoat is really as light as air. Corset covers with this style of lingerie must match it exactly. If the wearer really believes, after a trial, that the unrelieved black is too severe, she may be lightened by touches of rose or coral ribbon for the purpose of drawing in the waist or skirt. Inasmuch as it would never do to combine white garments with these outer ones of black, it is declared that black corsets must accompany them, preferably of black satin with embroidery in delicate colors. The course the underwear must be of black silk, as must also the daintily embroidered stockings.

It will not be altogether black, though, the season's lingerie. Bright petticoats of white, pink, blue, and yellow are still held their own in the world of fashion. Brocade silk, striped faille and striped taffetas are most in use, as satin is rather out of date.

Mrs. Stuart's Easter Story.

A well-known literary woman observed recently that as a rule southern men and women writers had to go to New York to be fully appreciated by their own people. Frequently, she said, writers of note in southern cities would fail to obtain recognition from the local press, and though their pride would be to succeed at home, success seemed only before them through recognition first in the great metropolis. Her assertion grew out of a conversation pertaining to the recent visit of Ruth McEnery Stuart to Atlanta. It being a well known fact that many Atlanta women with reputations for being up to date in current literature, were almost entirely unacquainted with the writings of this gifted southern woman. Her appearance here and delightful rendition of her original sketches, that in every instance appeal directly to the hearts of southern people, have awakened a new interest in her, and her every composition seems to find its way to the hearts of her readers. The press all over the country is according her most cordial criticisms, and her signature to the shortest article is sought for by the leading publication of New York. In the Easter number of the New York Journal and Sun, Mrs. Stuart has a characteristic little sketch entitled "An Easter Symbol, a Monologue of the Plantation." Speaker—A Black Girl.

Time—Easter Morning.

"Cause me knockin' at yo' do' so early, Miss Betty, but I'm in trouble. Don't set up in bed, Jos' lay still an' lemme talk ter yer.

"I come to ax yer to please ma'm I want me a pair of wings, ma'm, I ain't crazy. I mean what I say.

"You see, today's Easter Sunday, Miss Betty, an' we're havin' a high time in our church. An' I've giv' de special Easter carol, wid Freckled Frances an' Lame Jane Jinn' in de chorus an' our choir. Hit's one o' dese heah visible choirs set up nex' to de pulpit in front o' de congregation.

"Of co'se me singin' de high solo makes me de principiest figger, so we 'ranged fur me to stan' in de middle, wid Frances and Jake on each side, an' I got a bran' new white turtion frock, wid spangles on it, an' a Easter lily wreath, an' I got de co'se me bein' de fust singer, dat entitles me to wear de highest plumage, an' Frances she knows dat, an' she 'lowed to me she was gwine wear dat white nain-sook lawn yo' g'n' er, an' des a plain secondary hat, an' at de p'inted time we all three got to rise an' courtesy to de congregation, an' den bust into song. Lame Jake gwine wear dat white duck suit o' Marse John's an' a Easter lily in his buttonhole.

"Well, hit was all fixed dat-a-way, p'ossible an' proper, but you know de trouble is Freckled Frances is jealous-hearted, an' she ain't got no principle. I tell you, Miss Annie, when niggers gets white enough to freckle, you look out for 'em! Dey jax advanced fur enough along to show white ambition an' nigger principle! An' dat's a dang'ous mixture.

"An' Frances? She ain't got no mo' principle 'n a suck-a-dog! Ever sence we 'ranged dat Easter programme she been studyin' up some owdacious way to outdo me today in de face o' ev'body.

"But I'm jes one too many fur any yaller

freckled nigger. I'm black—but dey's a heap o' trouble come out o' ink bottles befo' today!

"I done had my eye on Frances! An' fur de las' endurin' week I notice ev'ry time we had a choir practisin', Frances she'd fetch in some talk about butterflies bein' a Easter sign o' de resurrection o' de dead, an' all such as dat. Well, I know Frances don't care no mo' 'bout de resurrection o' de dead 'n nothin'. Frances is too tuck up wid dis life fur dat! So I watched her, an' las' night I ketcht up wid 'er.

"You know dat great big silk paper butterfly dat you had on yo' planner lamp, Miss Betty? She's got it percht up on a wire on top o' dat secondary hat, an' she a-kin' it to wear it to church today. But she don't know I know it. You see, she knows I kin sing all over her, an' dat's hucome she's a-projeckin' to ketch de eyes o' de congregation!

"But yo'll he'p me out, Miss Betty, we'll fix her. You know dem yaller gauzy wings you w'e in de tableaux? Ef you'll lound 'em to me an' he'p me on wid 'em terrectly when I'm dressed, I'll be a whole live butterfly, an' I bet yer when I flutters into dat choir Freckled Frances'll feel like snatchin' dat lamp shade off her hat, she's you borned! An' fur once—I'm proud I'm so black complected, case black and yaller dey goes together fur butterflies!

"Frances 'lowed to kill me today, but I lay when she sets eyes on de yaller-winged butterfly she'll p'eculate de resurrection o' de dead o' she never done it befo' in her life."

Women Farmers.

When an Atlanta woman recently acknowledged in a published interview that if she were thrown on her own resources she would be a farmer, her friends rather laughed at the idea. Yet it seems that in the United States, especially in the west, there are a number of women farmers, and that in every instance they are signally successful.

There is no reason why if women are good housekeepers, including, as the word does, the entire management of the home, that their tact in this line should extend to the proportion of their estate. And the women whose possessions extend over acres and acres of grounds should themselves understand as much about its cultivation as they do that of their flower gardens. There are a number of Georgia women who are largely instrumental in the running of their husband's farms, and who are as well up on agriculture as the average man. As a rule, such women are gifted in all the arts of domesticity and with their knowledge of agriculture are possessors of a rare ability, too.

An instance of this came to light in the case of a clever woman of northeastern Georgia, who, applying for space to exhibit her own farm products at the exposition, found she was too late and that there was no room for her. She was, however, determined to be recognized in her success in agriculture, and with little difficulty worked up a county fair that was one of the best ever held in the state. In the present executive ability displayed in its entire management was unusual, and she may be considered today one of the best farmers in the state.

It is not surprising that a Georgia exhibit for the Tennessee Centennial, the number of women successful in farming affairs will be seen in the department of agriculture, where they will be largely interested.

In the state of Illinois there are three young women farmers, the subject of an interesting story recently told in The New York Sun. Their farms aggregate 4,200 acres, and were inherited from their father, John D. Sullert, a well known man in Illinois, who owned 11,000 acres in Logan county at the time of his death, nine years ago. The young women are practical agriculturists, having picked up much of their knowledge going over the farms with their father, and yet they are finely educated, speaking French, and have a taste for art, literature and music.

They devoted their entire time to the farms for the first few years after they assumed the management, and now the land yields twice as much as it did at the time of their father's death. Corn is their principal product, and the average yield is sixty bushels an acre. They have drained a lake of 400 acres by digging a ditch a mile and a half long. The farms are divided into small sections, which are tilled by tenants with whom they divide the crops. These women ride thirty or forty miles a day on their tours of inspection, which are not at stated times; so the tenants have no way of knowing when they are coming. Miss Nina Gillett says there is no work she would prefer to farming, and thinks a woman who has a knowledge of the subject and some experience is just as good a farmer as a man. Miss Amy is quite as much in love with the business, and while they believe in all the science which can be applied to agriculture, they rarely indulge in experiments, but trust to the agricultural experiment stations to enlighten them as to what may or may not be done with land.



An 1837 poke for an 1897 girl. This delightful poke is made of baby straw. The brim is lined beneath with ruffles of soft white chiffon resting on a bandeau of pink roses, while a bunch of feathers is fixed on to the high-crowned crown, and it is tied under the chin with white wide strings. Wide strings are the fashion at the moment.

IMPORTING FROGS TO IRELAND.

Introduced To Destroy Mosquitoes and Flies.

From The Boston Transcript.

Dr. Ehlers, whom the Danish government sent out in the summer of 1896, along with an English, a French and a German colleague to study the cause of the plague in Iceland, has written a series of very interesting articles about Iceland in one of the Danish papers. He says that in some parts of Iceland, especially around the larger lake, Thingvallavatn, Myvatn and Svinavatn, the mosquitoes and flies have become so much of a plague that people living around Myvatn (Mosquito Water) are obliged, while working in the fields, to protect their hands and faces by gloves, veils or masks. Iceland has neither reptiles nor toads to destroy these small tormentors. The English physician, therefore, devised a very clever plan, and his German colleague and Dr. Ehlers carried it out, to import frogs to Iceland. The German took along with him a hundred vigorous frogs from Kopenick, and Dr. Ehlers took a supply of forty frogs, which he had captured with great difficulty at Charlottenlund, the summer residence of the crown prince of Denmark. While the frogs from Germany—in a packing case riddled with holes and lined with rushes, and drenched with fresh water several times a day—endured the long voyage capitally, thirty-eight out of the Danish frogs died the very first night they spent on board of a contagious disease, the nature and cause of which baffled the understanding of the learned doctors, though it was pronounced by the first mate to be homesickness. At any rate, the frogs were let loose on July 19, 1896, in a bog north of the hot springs by Reikjavik, the capital of Iceland, the doctors hoping that kind folks would introduce them later on to the most quitoes and flies at Thingvallavatn. Croaking merrily, the 102 frogs disappeared in the bog. Perhaps, adds Dr. Ehlers, "my English colleague's plan will succeed, or perhaps July 19, 1896, will only be remembered by the ducks that waddled up to the spot from the shore and surveyed the little unknown beings with great interest."

LILIES ON REPUTED TOMB OF CHRIST.

Continued from Twenty-Fourth Page.

circumference, and so old that their trunks are shored up with stones. These trees are believed to be the descendants of those which existed upon the same spot at the time Christ lived in the world. The belief is lent what seems positive proof by the fact that they are unlike all other trees of the same variety in that country. The only spots in the garden where the appearance of Easter visitors indicates other than a feeling of joy and religious inspiration are those where a monument marks the spot where Judas Iscariot gave the kiss of betrayal. Even the little children scorn the memory of that most famous of traitors.

Russian women are said to be the most brilliant and accomplished in Europe.



GOT WHAT HE DESERVED-NIT.



Prosperous Citizen—Now, see here, I haven't a cent for a fellow of your sort. You're nothing but a lazy, good for nothing rascal! It's no use talking. Don't you understand that you're simply taking up my time?



Tramp—Takin' up your time, is I, boss? Well, maybe you're right!



Prosperous Citizen—Those fellows can't fool me! He got just what he deserved, and that's a fact.

NOT PREPARED TO ANSWER.



Hubby—Don't you like that tower hat there, wifey?
 Wifey—I can't tell, hubby, until I find out if it costs as much as the one Mrs. Higuprice bought last week.

A SURE TEST.



"Sadie, how can you tell if a dog has the hydrophobia?"
 "Well, if it bites you and you don't die, it hasn't got it, but if you die, then you know the dog was mad."

THOSE LITTLE SISTERS.



She—Mr. Softly, what does the fool-killer look like?
 He—Aw—I don't know, my dear.
 She—Well, now that's funny, when papa says you must have an awful, awful time dodging him.

NO CONSOLATION WHATEVER.



Grace—Oh! Harry, don't look so blue. Suppose Florence Hartman did throw you over, there are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught.
 Harry—Yes, but it's the big fish we had on our hook and lost, just when we thought we had him, that we always feel the most over.

CHEAP.



Laws, Si, jest see what er lovely flower garden they sell here fer \$5.

WHY THE PERFORMANCE WAS CALLED OFF.



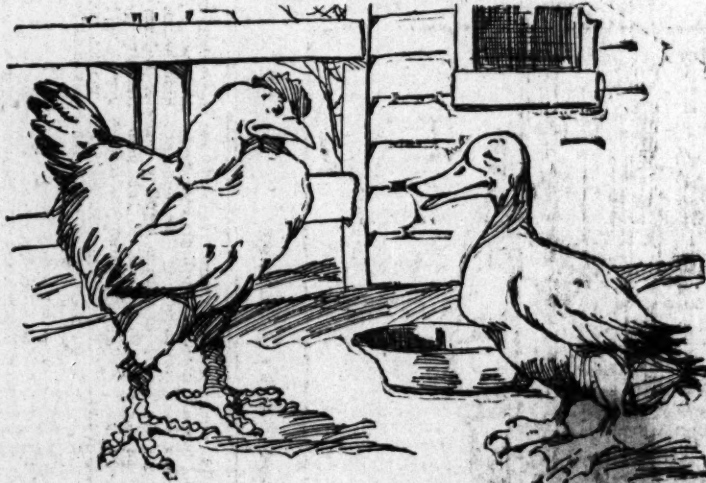
"I enjoyed the circus yesterday immensely, but I was greatly disappointed in not seeing the monkey bicycle race. Why wasn't it given?"
 "I believe the female monkeys refused to wear bloomers."

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.



the concert grand? And did you notice the allegro in B; and the woman in front of me didn't have a bareheaded.

EASTER CHICKENS.



Dr. Duck—Your feathers are just too pretty for anything.
 Henrietta—Yes. You see I was hatched from a dyed egg.

ONLY NATURAL.



Why do you call your own mother your step mother?
 Till she was a step dancer.

IN THE WOOLY WEST.



"I've bought a lovely Easter bonnet trimmed with gold ribbon, gold and beautiful golden tinsel."
 "Ye d—"

Chapter of
Presented
by Mr. Julius
Light and
Governor.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION,

Supplement to
The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, APRIL 18 1897.

Aaron in the Wild Woods. . . .

The Story of a Southern Swamp.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

Copyrighted, 1897, by Joel Chandler Harris.

THE PROBLEM THAT TIMOLEON PRESENTED.

When Mr. Abercrombie heard of the capers of the Black Stallion he determined to place the horse in quarters that were more secure. But where? There was but one building on the place that could be regarded as perfectly secure—the crib in the five-acre lot. This crib was built of logs hewn square and mortised together at the ends. It had been built to hold corn and other grain, and logs were used instead of planks because the nearest sawmill was some distance away, and the logs were cheaper and handier. Moreover, as they were hewn from the hearts of the pines they would last longer than sawn lumber.

This building was, therefore, selected as the Black Stallion's stable, and it was made ready. A trough was fitted up, and the edges trimmed with hoop iron to prevent the horse from gnawing it to pieces. The floor was taken away and a new door made, a thick, heavy affair. To guard against all accidents a hole, which could be opened or closed from the outside, was cut through the logs over the trough so that when the Black Stallion was in one of his tantrums he could be fed and watered without risk to life or limb.

When everything was ready the question arose, how was the horse to be removed to his new quarters? Mr. Abercrombie considered the matter an entire afternoon and then decided to postpone it until the next day. He said something about it at supper, and this caused Mrs. Abercrombie to remark that she hoped he would get rid of such a savage creature. She said she would never feel safe while the horse remained on the place. But Mr. Abercrombie laughed at this excess of fear, and so did Little Crotchett, who made bold to say that if his father would permit him, he would have Timoleon put in his stable that very night, and it would be done so quietly that nobody on the place would know how or when it happened.

Mr. Abercrombie regarded his son with tender and smiling eyes.

"And what wonderful person will do this for you, my boy?"

"A friend of mine," said Little Crotchett seriously.

"Well, you have so many friends that I'll never guess the name," remarked his father.

"Oh, but this is one of the most particular, particular of my friends," the lad explained.

"I suppose you know he is getting up a great reputation among the servants," said Mrs. Abercrombie to her husband, half in jest and half in earnest.

"I know they are all very fond of him, my dear."

"Of course, they are—how can they help themselves?" the lad's mother cried. "But this is a most particular, particular reputation." She quizzically quoted Little Crotchett's phrase and he laughed when he heard it fall from her lips. "It is something quite wonderful. Since the time that he issued orders for no one to bother him after 9 o'clock at night, the servants say he has become so familiar with bogies and such things that he can be heard talking with them at all hours of the night."

"Your mother has been counting the candles on you, my boy," remarked Mr. Abercrombie, jokingly.

"Why, father, how can you put such an idea in the child's mind?" protested Mrs. Abercrombie.

"He's only teasing, mamma," said Little Crotchett.

"I heard him talking to a bogle the other night," remarked Mr. Hudspeth, the teacher.

"Oh, I don't think you're a bogle," cried Little Crotchett. "You would have been one, though, if you had kept me in those awful books."

The teacher had mischievously thrown out this hint about Aaron to see what effect it would have. He was amazed at the lad's self-possession, and at the deft manner in which he had turned the hint aside.

"Oh, have you been admitted to the sanctum?" inquired the lad's mother, laughing.

"I paused at the door to say good night and remained until I learned a lesson I shall never forget," said Mr. Hudspeth.

"Ah, you're finding our boy out, eh?" exclaimed Mr. Abercrombie with a show of pride.

"He possessed already the highest culture the mind of man is capable of," Mr. Hudspeth declared. His tone was so solemn and his manner so earnest that Little Crotchett blushed. "He is cultured in the humanities. That is apart from scholarship," he explained, "but without it all knowledge is cold and dark and unfruitful."

"I know he is very humane," suggested Mr. Abercrombie.

"O, it is more than that," said Mr. Hudspeth, "far more than that. All sensitive people are tender-hearted. One may read a book and yet not catch the message it conveys. But this lad—" He paused and suddenly changed the subject. "He said he could have Timoleon carried to the new stable, and you are inclined to be doubtful. But he can do more than that. He can have the horse removed without bridle or halter."

"Then you know our boy better than we

do," Mrs. Abercrombie's tone was almost reproachful.

"I found him out quite by accident," replied Mr. Hudspeth.

Little Crotchett in his quaint way called attention to the fact that he was blushing again. "You've made me blush twice," he said, "and I can't stay after that."

At a sign Jiminy, the house girl, who was waiting on the table—the same Jiminy who afterwards had a daughter named Drusilla—turned the lad's chair about. He balanced himself on his crutches, and, without touching his feet to the floor,

Later when Mr. Abercrombie went up stairs to say good night to Little Crotchett the lad asked if he might have Timoleon trained. He had heard his father talk of getting a trainer from Mobile, and so he made the suggestion that, instead of going to that expense, it might be well to have the horse trained by his "friend," as he called Aaron.

Mr. Abercrombie guessed who Little Crotchett's friend was, but to please the lad, feigned ignorance. He told his son that the training of such a horse as Timoleon was a very delicate piece of business and should be undertaken by no one but an expert. Now, if Little Crotchett's "friend" was an expert, which was not likely, well and good; if not, he might ruin a good horse. Still, if Little Crotchett was sure that everything would be all right, why, there would be no objection. At any rate the horse was now old enough to be broken to the saddle, and Little Crotchett's "friend" could do that if no more.

So it was settled, and the lad was very happy. He made his signal for Aaron early and often, but, somehow, the Son of Ben All was long in coming that night. The

els in which the children used to carry their books to school.

Aaron had another idea in his head, but he gave no hint of it to Little Crotchett, for he didn't know how it would succeed. So he sat by the lad's bedside and drove away the red goblin. Pain

waited until George Gossett's companions had time to make to the still-house. Then he slipped it on his belt—a leather wallet the substantial Little Master had saved for him to take his leave. Timoleon snuff out the light, but candlestick on the hearth.

When Aaron went out at Little Crotchett was sound asleep. The Son of Ben All was smiling, too, and continued even as he descended the oak.

Rambler was waiting for him, instead of being asleep, was wide awake, very much disturbed. One of the pair, no less a person than George Gossett, young Grizzly, as Rambler named him, had been to the spring for water. Timoleon was what disturbed the dog, and it was somewhat disturbing to Aaron, for the high wines or low wines, or whatever it was that was dealt out to them at the still-house might make young Gossett and his companions bold enough to search the premises, even though Mr. Abercrombie had warned them that he could take care of his own place and wanted none of their interference in any way, shape or form.

If Aaron could get to the stable where the Black Stallion had his temporary quarters, all would be well. He could then proceed to carry out the idea he had in his mind, which was a very bold one, so bold that it might be said to depend on accident for its success.

The moon was shining brightly, even brilliantly, as Aaron stood at the corner of the great house and looked toward the horse lot. He could easily reach the negro quarters, he could even reach the blackjack thicket beyond, but he would be further from the lot than ever, and still have an acre of moonlight to wade through. What he did was both bold and simple, and its very boldness made it successful.

He stepped back to the garden gate, threw it wide open and slammed it to again. The noise was loud enough to be heard all over the place. George Gossett heard it and was sure the noise was made by Mr. Abercrombie. Aaron walked from the house straight toward the horse lot, whistling loudly and melodiously some catchy air he had heard the negroes sing. Rambler was whistling, too, but the sound came through his nose and it was not a tune, but a complaint and a warning.

Aaron paid no heed to the warning and cared nothing for the complaint. He went through the moonlight, whistling, and there was a swagger about his gait, such as the negroes assume when they are feeling particularly happy. Behind a tree, not twenty-five yards away, George Gossett stood. Rambler caught his scent in the air and announced the fact by a low growl. But this announcement only made Aaron whistle the louder.

There was no need for him to whistle if he had but known it, for when young Gossett heard the garden gate slammed to and saw what seemed to be a negro come away from the house whistling, he at once decided that some one of the hands had been receiving his orders from Mr. Abercrombie. Thus deciding, George Gossett paid no further attention to Aaron, but kept himself more closely concealed behind the tree that sheltered him. He looked at Aaron, and that more than once, but, though the moonlight was brilliant, it was only moonlight after all.

Aaron disappeared in the deep shadows that fell about the horse lot, and George Gossett forgot in a few minutes that any one had waded through the pool of moonlight that lay shimmering between the garden gate and the lot, where Timoleon held sway. Indeed, there was nothing about the incident to attract attention. As he stood leaning against the tree, young Gossett could see the negroes constantly passing to and fro about their cabins. There was no lack of movement. Some of the negroes carried torches of "fat" pine in spite of the fact that the moon was shining, and so made themselves more conspicuous. But this peculiarity was so familiar to the young man's experience that it never occurred to him to remark it.

He could even hear parts of their conversation, for they made not the slightest effort to suppress their voices or subdue their laughter, which was loud and long and frequent. It was especially vociferous when Turin came to the door of one of the cabins and cried to Uncle Fountain, who had just gone out:

"Nigger man, You better not try to slip off to Spivey's dis night."

"How come, I like ter know?" said Uncle Fountain.

"Patrollers on de hill yander," replied Turin.

"How do you know?" Uncle Fountain asked.

"I done seed um."

"What dey doin' out dar?"

"Ketchin' grasshoppers, I speck."

From every cabin came a roar of laughter, and the whole plantation seemed to enjoy the joke. The calves in the ginhouse lot bleated, the dogs barked, the geese cackled and the guinea hens shrieked "potrack! run here! go back!" as loud as they could, and a peafowl, roosting on the pinnacle of the roof of the great house, joined in with a wailing cry that could be heard for miles.

The lack of respect shown by the Abercrombie negroes for the patrollers irritated



George Gossett Crouched Behind a Tree While Aaron went Whistling to the Barn.

walked across the room to the hall, and so up the stairway. On the landing he paused.

"Shall I have Timoleon put in the new stable tonight?" he asked.

"By all means, my boy—if you can," answered Mr. Abercrombie. "If you'll succeed I'll give you a handsome present."

Little Crotchett always paused on the stair landing to say something, but never to say good night. After a while his mother would go up and sit with him a few minutes, by way of kissing him good-night, and, later, his father would make the same little journey for the same purpose.

On this particular night, those whom Little Crotchett had left at the table remained conversing longer than usual. Mr. Hudspeth had something more to say about humanity culture, and although he employed "the Concord dialect," as Mr. Abercrombie called it, his discourse was both interesting and stimulating. In the midst of it Jiminy dropped a plate and broke it. The crash of the piece of china put a temporary end to the conversation, and the silence that ensued had its humorous side. Jiminy, her eyes big as saucers and all white, was turned toward the door that led to the sitting room. The door softly opened and a portly negro woman, a bunch of keys hanging at her waist, came into the dining room. This was Mammy Lucy, the housekeeper. She never once glanced toward her master and mistress.

"White er blue?" she inquired in a low voice.

"Blue," replied Jiminy.

"Dat counts fer two," Mammy Lucy remarked. "You've done broke five. One mo', en you'll go whar you b'long. I done say mo' dan once you ain't got no business in dis house. De bel's whar you b'long at."

Jiminy couldn't help that. She couldn't help anything. She knew how the Little Master would have the Black Stallion moved from one stable to the other. She knew and she never would tell. They might send her to the field, they might drown her, or strangle her, they might cut off her ears or gouge her eyes out, they might send her to town to the calaboose, they might do anything they pleased, but she never would tell. Not while her name was Jiminy, and she'd be named that until after she was put under the ground and covered up, and even then she wouldn't tell.

reason was quite plain enough when he did come, but Little Crotchett was very impatient. The moon was shining, and as George Gossett and his companions had refused to raise the siege a single night since Mr. Fullalove had seen the runaway at the stillhouse, Aaron found it difficult to respond promptly when the Little Master signaled him to come. It is not an easy matter to pass a picket line of patrollers when the moon is shining as it shines in Georgia at the beginning of the autumn, and as it shone on the Abercrombie place the night that Little Crotchett was so anxious to see Aaron.

Rambler was very busy that night trying to find a place where Aaron might pass the patrollers without attracting attention, but he had to give it up for a time. A last, however, three of them, George Gossett among the number, concluded to pay another visit to Mr. Fullalove, and this left the way clear. Aaron was prompt to take advantage of it. Going half bent, he kept in the shadow of the fence, slipped through the small jungle of blackjacks, ran swiftly across the open space to the negro cabins, flitted to the garden fence, and in the shadow of that to the front yard, and so up to the friendly oak.

O but Little Crotchett was impatient! He was almost ready to frown when Aaron made his appearance. But when the runaway told him of the big moon and the patrollers he grew uneasy; and, after telling Aaron about the Black Stallion, how the horse must be removed to the new stable, and how he must be broken to saddle and bridle, Little Crotchett declared that he was sorry that he had signaled to Aaron.

"They'll catch you tonight, sure," he said.

But Aaron shook his head. "No, Little Master, not tonight. Not while I'm with the grandson of Abdallah."

"O, I see," laughed Little Crotchett, "you'll stay in his stable. Good! I'll bring you your breakfast in the morning."

Aaron smiled, shaking his head and looking at the basket of victuals that Little Crotchett always had ready for him when he came.

"No, Little Master. This will do. I'll not take the basket tonight. I'll put the victuals in my wallet." This was a bag suspended from his shoulder by a strap, being made after the manner of the satch-

Continued on Page Four.

"SEABOY:" AN EASTER STORY

By JOHN J. a'BECKET.

Once upon a time (not half as long ago as that phrase makes it sound) a small boy lived in an elephant. Even an infant elephant is large enough to hold a colony of small boys. The fact that this small boy lived in the elephant is proof enough that he had not been eaten up by him. This elephant was literally the biggest elephant on earth. He stood on the seashore for fifteen years looking at the Atlantic ocean. He had never stirred a foot since he took his majestic post on the flat sandy land. He was so near the shore that to very violent winter storms the irritated sea came swooping through the air and lunged itself in wet, salt spray right on his benign old face. But he was blinder than a bat.

The reason of this? Why, the elephant was of wood and plaster, and had a skin of tin, painted mouse color. He was a summer hotel, this elephant was, and as you would suppose he was an inexpensive animal.

Don't think it. He cost over \$50,000, and was a bad speculation. People could see him without paying anything, and when you were inside of him there was no knowing that he was an elephant at all. So they just stood outside and looked at the great, still thing, and laughed and jingled their change in their pockets. It didn't cost them a cent to do this. But naturally the owner of the elephant didn't take in any money from this admiration of the monster, who was fully seventy-five feet high and 100 feet long. As a result he let the animal go for a nominal price for a seaside hotel.

The lady who scrubbed the floors in the hotel and toiled in other humble ways to keep it sweet and clean, took up residence in the poor, deserted elephant. She had two young children, three and five years old, respectively, Tommy and Elly. Tommy was the elder. Although she had these two children to bring up, and no husband to help her do it, she adopted "Sea Boy," and that brings in the small boy who lived in the elephant, mentioned in the beginning of this story.

It seems strange that a scrubbing widow who had two small mouths to feed should want to feed a third one, when it meant so much more pain for her tired back. But she had a heart. One winter night there was a terrible storm, and a small schooner was driven on to the long, sandy point which ran out into the sea for a great distance under the water. The sailors were all saved except one short, thick-set man, who was washed ashore dead. An icy cold, bright-faced boy about ten years old was washed in alive, but blue enough to put in a wash boiler on Monday morning. The short man was the boy's father, and he had no other kin. So they were going to send him to the place where poor orphans go who have nobody to care for them. (That the name of it was I don't know, but that doesn't matter), when Mrs. Garrity's heart spoke. She listened to it respectfully. It said this time: "Take him in. The ocean rolled him in to you. Let him have a mother's love, and a home, even if the home is an elephant."

So Mrs. Garrity did what her heart told her to, and the ocean wall became as one of her own. He took to the elephant as a duck does to water. He was a keen-witted lad and as industrious as an ant. He blacked shoes, sold papers and picked up odd jobs. In a little while Mrs. Garrity found that in place of the sea boy being a burden and an expense he helped to lighten the money strain on her. He not only paid for his own keep, but he helped support the two small Garritys, and Mrs. Garrity's back was no more strained than it had been before.

Somebody started calling this adopted boy of her's the "sea boy," to distinguish him from the others, and finally everybody called him "Seaboy," till it came to be his name.

"Seaboy" got to love the dear old elephant in whose right shoulder he slept with little Tommy Garrity. There was a big window in it. The elephant had windows on both of his sides and on his chest, as if he had broken out with them as children do with a rash. In the summer the sea air blew in to cool them, and they could hear the water break with a soft booming on the shore, and then rattle over the pebbles as it was sucked back again. At night the broad water would be covered with a violet pall, with lights afar off which looked like golden pins that held it in place. Or else there would be a lustrous sheen on it, and a great corduroy road of silver braid led off to the horizon, and went into the sky there, so the children thought. And after the two youngsters were sound asleep the moon would sometimes peep in through the window and light up their small, round faces lying upturned on the pillow and seem to say, "Bless 'em."

They were a happy group, the elephant, who had lost his owner; Mrs. Garrity, who had lost Mr. Garrity; "Seaboy," who had lost everything, and the two small Garritys, who had never lost anything that they knew of. But their turn came.

"Seaboy" hadn't been with the Garritys more than a year and a half, when Mrs. Garrity woke up one night with a pain in her heart, gave a deep groan and called: "Seaboy."

He woke up at once and hurried into her small room. She was suffering so she couldn't speak. She knew what it meant, and was trying her best to tell "Seaboy" to look after the children. But she couldn't get the words out, and as "Seaboy" helped her to sit up, that she might breathe easier, her heart gave a jump as if it was trying to leap out of her body, and she died back-dead.

There was no need to tell "Seaboy" to look after the children. He had no thought of anything else. When somebody said that he had better be sent to his uncle in Brooklyn, and if he wouldn't take them, why, to a orphan asylum, the way "Seaboy" kicked any such arrange-

ment was beautiful. They all wanted to stay on in their home in the grim old elephant, and have the sea air and the beach to play on and the beautiful ocean to wade in.

"Mother'n me run the place, 'nd I k'n take care ov 'em," he said with an air of surprise that this wasn't as obvious to them all as it was to him.

Everybody did think so when "Seaboy" said it. He was looked on with even more respect by the community after he became a family man. He made more money, too. Shoe blacking "looked up," and it was a common thing for a man to give him a nickel when he bought a paper and say: "Keep the change, 'Seaboy'."

When the children found their mother was to be put in a hole in the ground,

till 10 o'clock, but he had 60 cents in his pocket, which the different bowlers had given him. The children were at home abed and asleep. He had told them to go to bed at 9 o'clock if he wasn't back, and they hadn't the slightest inclination to disobey the wise and careful Seaboy. They never had any fear, for they were too used to the dark old elephant to mind him, and as for thieves—what had they to fear from them? They never thought of them.

As Seaboy drew near the elephant and looked up at the grim, dear old blind creature, making believe watch the sea, even in the dark, moonless night, he stopped short and his brave heart thumped. The elephant's eyes were a deep, dusky red.

Seaboy rubbed his own and looked again. Yes, the eyes were a blood red. And at that moment from the side of the big howdah, which was perched on the elephant's back, a thin, long, quivering tongue of fire shot in the air and licked the wooden column.

The elephant was on fire!

Seaboy yelled "Fire! Fire!" with all his might, and started on a run, hitching up the narrow leather strap around his slender waist. He didn't know what work lay

ed up. There was no "Seaboy" in sight. One of the firemen clambered up the ladder as fast as he could go. The smoke was pouring out of the window now. It drove him back at first. Then there was a little lighter burst of smoke, and the firemen dropped inside.

It was as he had thought. The increasing volume of smoke had choked "Seaboy," who had fallen back and was lying in a heap under the window. They passed him out. The fireman barely got away himself, and he was not half way down before thin red darting tongues shot through the thick black smoke from the window, as if the fire was irritated at the loss of its prey.

The two little Garritys were dreadfully scared, but not much hurt. But "Seaboy!" That last installment of hot, acrid smoke filling his lungs was too much for him. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and his eyes were red and watery, and the thick lashes scorched. He tried to speak, but could not, with gasping and coughing. He looked at the stricken children. Amid the spasms of his labored breath he found time to smile bravely at them. Then, since he could not speak, he put his hand on the ground, dug into it, and turning it with the palm up, raised it quickly through the air perpendicularly. He smiled again, as he saw they understood his last comforting word, the hint of the resurrection day, and then "Seaboy" gave two or three quick catches of breath, his small, vigorous body stiffened out in a solemn way and he lay perfectly still.

They buried him next to Mrs. Garrity. In three months Easter had come and the grass was shooting up in tiny yellow green blades over his small rounded grave. The priest, in passing that way, saw two children standing with quiet faces looking down upon it, as the joyous sun put new heat into the tiny grass blades.

As he approached Elly looked up into his face. He smiled tenderly on the two young ones, so badly bereft again.

"We thought perhaps 'Seaboy' would come up today," said the little girl, with solemn shyness.

Baby's Woes.

Oh, dollie, 'ou mudder is seepy,
An' nobody 'aves her but ou.
Her has oes such neapens of touble,
Her heart is des broken in two.

Zay say 'at Dod sent my wee budder,
And oat I mus' 'uv him a heap,
But I wist he had tept him in neben,
Zen mama tud wock me to seep.

Ze doctor man took me a-widen,
An' said I mus' not make a noise,
Mus' tip on my toes 'ike a lady,
An' not do a-wippin' 'ike boys.

An' dollie, I did be a lady,
I payed on ze nanner and sung,
Till nurse tum and said I must twit,
Or zey'd tut off a piece of my tongue.

An' Aunt Sue said I was naughty,
An' I hasn't nuffin to do,
Tause papa des 'ays wiz my mama,
An' nobody 'aves me but ou.

Zey dive baby budder my twadle,
An' my bed is so tose to de floor,
'At I'ze 'fald ze old buggie man'll det me,
An' I know I won't seep any more.

An' dollie, I, oh—I'm—so seepy,
An' the bright tangle-head had drooped low,
The tear-burdened eyelids had fallen,
And baby forgot all her woe.

And there in the nursery they found her,
The tired little body at rest,
The old broken dollie who "oved her,"
Pressed close to her sorrowful breast.

A little worn shoe for a pillow,
The traces of tears that were dry,
And ever anon the soft breathing
Broken into a sob or a sigh.

And baby went far into dreamland,
Played long mid its wonderful charms,
And when she returned, oh, delightful,
She was close in her mother's own arms.

And mother was kissing the tear stains
From cheeks that were dimpled and fair,
And tears trickled through her own lashes
And lodged in the soft tangled hair.
—SARAH LOUISE MITCHELL.
East Point, Ga.

AARON IN THE WILD WOODS.

Continued From Page One.

George Gossett, but it was a relief to him to know that if the negroes on his "pap's" place were to make any reference to the patrollers they would bow their heads and sneak in subdued whispers.

From one of the cabins came the sound of "pattin'" and dancing, and the noise made by the feet of the dancers was so responsive to that made by the hands of the man who was patting that only an expert ear could distinguish the difference. The dance was followed by a friendly tussle, and a negro suddenly ran out at the door, pursued by another. The pursuer halted, however, and cried out:

"Ef you fool wid me, nigger, I'll make Marster sen' you in de lot dar an' move dat ar' wif' hoes to his new stable."

"Marster was made 'fo' you wuz de maker," answered the pursued, who had now stopped running.

"Ding 'em!" said young Gossett in a low tone to himself, "they're always and eternally frolicking on this place. No wonder they ain't able to do no more work in the daytime!"

Fretting inwardly, the young man changed his position, and continued to watch for the runaway. How long he stood there young Gossett could not say. Whether the spirits he had swallowed at the stillhouse benumbed his faculties so that he fell into a doze, he did not know. He could only remember that he was aroused from apparent unconsciousness by a tremendous clamor that seemed to come from the hill where he had left the most of his companions. It was a noise of rushing and running, squealing horses, and the exclamations of frightened men.

Young Gossett did not pause to interpret the clamor that came to his ears, but ran back toward the hill as hard as he could

(To Be Continued.)



The Good Priest's Teachings.

they were visibly distressed. It did not seem anything like the comfortable home in the elephant. There were no windows in the earth cell, and no air, and to put her in and then shovel three feet of dirt on her seemed an unsympathetic proceeding. They gazed with distrust at the man with the spades. "Seaboy" didn't know whether he should protest or not. He looked at the priest, who looked at him and at the little boy and girl snuggling timidly up to his side, and when "Seaboy" noticed what a sweet smile came on the priest's face, and that his eyes filled with water (they all loved the water so that it was a bond of confidence between them, that brimming tear in the priest's eye), why, the boy father of the motherless felt it was all right.

"Children," said the priest gently, "your mother is asleep, and this earth isn't going to trouble her. She will sleep there awhile, and then God will say, 'Get up, my child,' and she and all the people here said 'Good night' to God before they fell into this long sleep, and will come out of their warm, quiet graves perfectly well and sound and will go to heaven. We will fall asleep like that some time, and we will all wake up together rested and be happy. For God is going to wake us all up at the same time."

"Won't she have any pains in her back, then?" asked Seaboy. The earth looked cold and damp.

"No. She will never have any pain again," said the priest warmly. "And, Seaboy, you must come to catechism, and bring the children so that they may learn what they have to do in order to say that 'good night' to God all right. Then they will hear his 'good morning' all right when the time comes for Him to call us all."

Seaboy said that he would, and of course, having promised to, did. Their teacher told them that the rising up of the dead was called the resurrection. And that the Son of God had died and risen again to show people that it was all right, and that since he could raise himself from the dead, of course he could raise the rest of dead mankind.

This was a long time ago and away off across the ocean. But it was in a country on the seashore. This was a happy touch in deference to the love of the sea that Seaboy and the youthful Garritys cherished, and helped to impress the facts more vividly on the children's mind. The teacher told them that every year this day was celebrated, and that the day was called Easter Sunday. So the young ones had another great day to add to Christmas and the Fourth of July, the last named being celebrated with immense gaiety and cheerful racket at the seashore resort where the elephant stood.

Thus it was that Mrs. Garrity's reckless goodness of heart to the little sea waif was repaid to the hundred-fold. For her own motherless bairns thrived and were happy under the small father she had adopted for them.

Then, something awful happened. Seaboy had taken a boy's place one night in a bowling alley, while the boy was away for some hours. He did not get through

ahead of him. He could see the sullen light glowing through the dusty windows. The tin sheets of the elephant's hide began to curl up with a rippling crackle, and smoke oozed out, as if the poor creature were steaming. Then the panes broke with a sharp crash of the glass and sparks began to mount like showers of fireflies, and were blown all about in the dark sky.

The children! When he got near some firemen were on hand already. Seaboy tried to make his way up the stairway in the leg to their room in the shoulder, but the smoke at the top was too dense, and he had to come back. He got the firemen to plant a ladder up against the shoulders, and they could not prevent his climbing up first. He knew where the children were, he said.

The window was shut, but only a small, round stick held it, and so with a blow of his fist Seaboy broke it in and clambered over the narrow ledge. He rushed up to the bed and felt it all over. There was nobody there. He shouted their names, but there was no answer.

Could the children have got out? Would they not have seen him and run to him in that case? They might have been awakened by the heat, or the smoke, and tried to get out. The smoke at the top of the leg stairway had been so thick that he couldn't stand it. Then it was just like them to try some other passage in the elephant in their fright.

He heard a shout from below. He ran and looked down.

"Say," shouted a fireman, "The kids are at the window near his hind leg, looking out. Can you get 'em? This is the only ladder long enough to reach up, and if you can get 'em and bring 'em here, I'll save time."

"All right," yelled back "Seaboy," and instantly disappeared. He knew the winding route to this window. He hurried along it. The smoke between was so thick he could hardly breathe, and the heat burned his face. But he dashed on.

There they were waiting and trembling, standing on an old box and peering through the window.

"Come quick to me," cried "Seaboy."

"Keep your mouths closed and hurry."

He clutched one hand of Elly's and another one of Tommy's in his own grimy little paws and started back. The heat was most intense, and the smoke terrible. But "Seaboy" knew there was no safety or flight except that way, and he pressed on. He could hear the flames roaring below him in the poor elephant's stomach. Elly held back, but he dragged her through the smoke and heat not loosening his grip on their hands for an instant. His lungs were so full of smoke he could hardly breathe.

At last! They had reached the room in the shoulder. A fireman was waiting on the ladder. "Seaboy" and Tommy passed the moaning Elly out to him. Then "Seaboy" helped Tommy out, and the fireman grasped him. He had passed Elly to another fireman below him on the ladder.

"Go ahead with 'im. I k'n get down by myself," said "Seaboy" chokingly.

The fireman hurried down. As soon as they had deposited the children they look-

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School Contest.

Contest is over, and the most of the year in school circles a close. The winner is celebratory. They may well celebrate the most exciting and that they will ever contest. Junior was not directly interested in the contest, the public Atlanta are a part and parcel sheet, and we feel an interest at of the race. has been won and the victors ring the congratulations of the schools. To Walker street school credit is due. This school made the from the beginning to the end. From first she took a place among the lead- and stayed there until the contest was over. She was second when the votes were counted. Hundreds predicted that she would be the winner.

Crew was another of the "big three" that were in the race from the beginning. The pupils of this school worked hard to win first place and ran a close third. The pupils of this school can be well satisfied that they have won laurels for themselves that will be with the school until the present generation has passed out of existence.

In closing this editorial we can say to the winners, we extend our hearty congratulations, and in the words of Rip Van Winkle, "May you live long and prosper."

Hunter's School.

The days of the previous week have taken their flight quickly, but they were interesting and instructive.

Each day of the week was characterized by magnificent original orations delivered by the students. These orations were rare productions of the beauties of rhetoric, and they were equal, if not superior, to Ovid's "Metamorphoses." Among the speakers were Messrs. Cliff Jones, Howard, Mitchell and Turner. These gentlemen spoke with the grandiloquence of the ancient orators, and the memory of the days on which they spoke will linger as long as the pilgrimage on this terrestrial soil lasts.

On Monday, April 26th, a series of essays will be inaugurated, and will continue with interest and instruction for several days.

Professor Hunter still works diligently on his masterpiece of workmanship, and when it is completed it will be the greatest wonder of the present epoch.

The Euphemias Literary and Debating Society convened on Friday, April 16th, and the meeting was simply grand.

The members made the walls of the society's hall ring with their matchless eloquence, and it brought back the days of the ghostly past when Demosthenes held his audience spellbound with his eloquence. The subject was: "Resolved, That prize fighting should be prohibited in the United States."

Mr. Logan Clarke, with his usual eloquent and manly voice defended the affirmative nobly. He spoke with great emphasis, and his arguments were powerful and analytical.

Mr. Robert Stephens, with his grandiloquence, fortified the negative. His debate was grand and full of eloquence and the beauties of rhetoric. In him the affirmative had indeed an invincible foe, and he hurled many darts into the phalanx of the enemy. Mr. Atkins was the Hector of the affirmative, and his arguments were both powerful and witty.

The battle was long and bloody, and from the alpha to the omega of it great excitement prevailed. The negative fought bravely and nobly, but the affirmative was too much for them, and after the battle was over the president rewarded the affirmative with his decision.

The society is progressing finely now, and it has nearly reached the topmost round of the ladder of literary attainment.

The subject next Friday will be a historical one, being "Resolved, That Rome did more for the advancement of civilization of the world than Athens."

Mr. Flowers, a great speaker, will lead the affirmative, and Mr. DeWitt Jones, a great and eloquent orator, will be an able phalanx for the negative.

The debate on that day will undoubtedly be grand, and every one present will enjoy it.

Sic semper gloriae Euphemias societatis.
Gwin Lipes.

West End Juniors.

The line up of our team is: Louie Harris, catcher; Otis Taylor, pitcher; Oscar Small, first base; Robert Hager, second base; Morris Lattimore, third base; Jim Stephens, Jr., shortstop; Will Watkins, left field; Sydney Phelan, right field; Frank Adair, center field.

Address all challenges to Jim Stephens, Jr., 56 Park street. We are ready for challenges from boys our size; our boys range from eleven to thirteen.

The Countess Megri, of Rome, who, it will be remembered, was the widow of the famous midget, General Tom Thumb, owns what is unquestionably the smallest lady's bicycle in the world. The weight of the countess' wheel is but ten pounds.

The emperor of Japan is known by his faithful subjects as a great and prolific poet, and now he has written a play which is said to have over one hundred acts, taking a month's time to perform. This product of the royal playwright will be magnificently staged.

BLIND TOM. The Famous Old Negro Pianist Is Passing His Declining Years in Comfort in a New Jersey Home.

"What has become of Blind Tom?" This question is often asked by old theater goers, who remember the days "before the war," when the gifted musical idiot was the star attraction in lyceums, town halls and lecture rooms, with which the simpler tastes of most amusement seekers of those times were satisfied.

Tom was only a lad then, the slave of a Georgia planter, and his mental weakness, together with his blindness, served to increase the interest of those who saw and heard this ignorant little slave, with unerring touch, draw from the pianoforte its sweetest and most melodious strains as well as its grandest and most solemn harmonies.

The query as to Blind Tom's whereabouts can be answered best by a tall, broad-shouldered, neatly dressed colored man, whose gray hair and sightless eyes increase the impressiveness of his appearance and who resides in a comfortable cottage at the highlands of Navesink, on the New Jersey side of the lower New York bay. This elderly colored man is the Blind Tom of today, and for several years he has lived there in ease and comfort with his guardian, Mrs. Eliza Lerche, who was appointed ten years ago by Justice Andrews, of the supreme court as a committee of the person and property of the mind-clouded musician. She was then the widow of John G. Bethune, who had charge of Blind Tom for many years, and the latter was only given into her care after a long legal struggle with her father-in-law, James N. Bethune.

When Mrs. Bethune took charge of Tom she found that his popularity as a public attraction had greatly waned, owing to the fact that he had been before the public many years, and that his former managers had made all the money they could out of the peculiar musical talent of the simple-minded colored man without preserving his value as an attraction by replacing his worn out repertoire with more modern musical pieces. Tom was also getting old, and was physically worn out by the night and day travel consequent on one-night stand performances. He had been handed over to Mrs. Bethune with no money and no property, personal or otherwise, out of the hundreds of thousands of dollars which he had earned during the previous quarter of a century. So it was necessary to keep him at work a while longer to provide for his future maintenance in case he became disabled by age or infirmities, and also to enable him to take care of his old mother, who was still alive in one of the southern states, and looked to Tom for support.

About three years ago Mrs. Bethune who was then Mrs. Derche, having married Albrecht J. Lerche, the lawyer who had fought her legal battles in the courts, had saved enough money to warrant the temporary withdrawal of "Blind Tom" from the amusement world, so that he might recuperate his health, and, at the same time, familiarize himself with modern musical compositions.

Tom enjoys his long rest, after so many years of incessant travel and work. He does very little visiting among his neighbors and receives few callers at his cottage. He finds sufficient companionship in the piano given him by the late William Steinway, with whom he was such a favorite that he was called, years ago, "Steinway's boy." He passes hours at a time at the piano, playing his old pieces and practicing new ones. Occasionally he attempts improvisation, but even then the imitative faculty predominates, as the notes he picks out are usually the reproductions of sounds that he has heard. His best effort in this line was a piece entitled, "What the Wind in Waves Told Tom," in which he imitated the whistling of the wind, the roaring of the waves, the howling storm and the crash of thunder.

When not at the piano Tom amuses himself by imitating the small talk of ladies and other visitors to the Lerche cottage, to which he is a silent listener. He holds imaginary receptions, at which the weather, new styles in dresses and like topics are discussed by the imaginary visitors, as limited by Tom, in a way that is very comical, but he will not do it if he knows there is any one listening to him.

In spite of his advanced years and his reserved, formal demeanor in company, Tom is merely an overgrown child, and has to be carefully watched by a male nurse, specially hired for that purpose. He has all the selfishness of a spoiled child, and is jealous of any attention paid to any one else in his presence. He has little natural affection, and cares only for those around him who minister directly to his wants. He is willing that his mother should be taken care of out of the money he has earned, but he does not wish to have her or his brother and sisters near him, for fear that they may annoy him, or prevent his being the sole object of the attentions of those around him.

With the exception of this child-like selfishness, "Blind Tom" is extremely moral and religious in his habits and disposition. He never eats without first offering a prayer, and on Sundays will play only church music on his piano. He will have nothing to do with any one who drinks liquor, and will quickly order from the room any person who uses profane or improper language in his presence. He is usually very polite, but cannot abide a bore, and when a member of the long-winded fraternity tries to make him a victim of his interminable talk, the big blind man brings his tormentor up with a round turn by saying very abruptly: "Well, now, you have talked long enough. Goodbye!"

It was only after the conclusion of Mrs. Derche's long legal contest that mother and son were together again for the first time since Tom's infancy, but, after the novelty of their reunion had worn away, it was evident that their tastes and temperaments were so utterly at variance that there was little likelihood of their living happily together. Fate had kept them apart too long. Tom's clouded mind could not realize what his mother had suffered during their long separation. Four score years of life had made her a withered-up, irritable old woman, set in her ways, and not at all reconciled to the fact that she found the baby for whom she had mourned so many years

turned into a prematurely aged man, fixed in his habits, and strangely lacking in the natural affection he should have for her. So Charity Wiggins went back to her old home in Georgia to live with her other children, whose ways she understands, and who understand her, and there she lives comfortably on the money which her son's guardian sends her at stated periods.

"Blind Tom" Wiggins, in his home by the seashore, enjoys life in his serenely selfish way, with his piano and his imaginary visitors, and with every reasonable wish gratified since the courts released him from the tenacious grip of his old master, who, a few years since, passed over the great divide into that other world, where there are, happily, no "Blind Toms" to tempt men's souls.



L. Verona Pruden, Severn, N. C.—I have for a long time been standing in the background watching with eagerness the progress of the young people of our land and especially that of the girls. I do not agree with Mr. Blinker and Mr. Claude Lawrence. They seem to think girls are created for the pleasure and convenience of man, but please allow me to state otherwise.

The progress of woman in the intellectual scale is much greater today than that of man. Ever since the beginning of literature, dating far back in the ages of the Greeks and the Romans, man has been given better opportunities than woman, but the educational leaders of today claim that woman having naturally a brighter mind than man should be given equal opportunities with man, and as soon as she was given an opportunity she placed herself on a level with her "superior," as man was called. Before many years have elapsed she will stand at the top of the mountain of knowledge, while man will still be plodding slowly upward. Perhaps these witty young men have taken a "short nap," such as Rip Van Winkle did when he was out on the mountains, they are so far behind the times.

Girls, come forward. Let us prove our superiority. Love to Aunt Susie and the cousins.

Homer Collins, Wolfe City, Tex.—Dear Junior: I have chosen as my subject "Literature." This is a broad and important subject needing careful and intelligent treatment such as limited knowledge of the subject will not admit of. But I shall simply introduce it so as to hear what the other cousins have to say. I say it needs careful treatment because there are two classes of literature—one of which is as ruinous to the morals of the young people as evil companions. For books are our companions in one sense of the word. One great man has said, "I am nevertheless alone when I am alone," that is, when he had his books with him. I need not discuss the "dime novel," for it is lectured on by every pulpit and press.

So we would naturally revert to the good side of literature. When will boys and girls learn the importance of reading good books? Some people do not realize what a pleasure and profit they lose by not reading good books and magazines. "The man is yet unborn that knows the value of an hour." I do not ask you to take a moment from your daily work. Just take your wasted time and you yourself will be astonished at your progression.

"What books shall I read?" you may ask. I would answer read the Bible first, supremely and above all. "The Bible does not interest me," says one. What poor, wretched, ungrateful creatures we are. Not interested in God's revelation of Himself. The Bible is law, history, ethics, poetry and philosophy, the book of books. If you want to read law, read the Bible; if you love poetry, read the Bible; if you want to learn how to treat your neighbor, read the Bible. "In honor preferring one another," says Paul. If you want to read anything, read the Bible. Now, if you can manufacture any plausible reason for not reading the Bible you are excusable. I do not mean that the Bible is the only book man never silent? Why are bright, peaceful homes that seem to be the abode of peace and purity one day, broken into the next, by the treacherous slander and its inmates writhing in torture, dragged forth to be gawked at and insulted by a pitiless public that has no interest in them only to satiate an inordinate love of gossip, that this person has promised to satisfy? But after all there are only a few of these slanderers in every community, and if every good woman who is above reproach will refuse to listen or to speak the vile things they tell they will soon disappear. I close with best wishes to all.

George W. Causey, Berwick, Miss.—Dear Junior: I am a little boy nine years old. I plow for papa. I like to plow very much. How many of the little cousins like to plow? I have but one pet; it is a dog and his name is Watch. Papa takes The Constitution. I like to read the children's page, especially "Aaron in the Wild Woods." I think that The Junior is improving very much. I like to go to school. We have an eight months' school. I went four months. Love to Aunt Susie and the Cousins. Goodbye.

Marvin Ernest Speer, Speed, Ala.—I am a little boy fourteen years old, but not like Blinker. I have nothing to say against women. I love all of them and think them smart and pretty because of my mother. Papa says I am his Methodist preacher—Bishop Marvin Ernest Speer. That is enough name to kill me, but I am still wagging along under it yet. My papa was blind once, but he went to Atlanta and Dr. Calhoun made him see. He will never forget him as long as he lives. Please find inclosed 10 cents for the Grady hospital. Best wishes to Aunt Susie and The Constitution.

JUNIOR BASEBALL NEWS

A bright young Atlanta boy who is winning laurels at Sewanee, Tenn., is Clarence Angier. He is a student of the University of the South, and one of the most popular young men in the university.

Only two years at this well-known institution and he has been elected captain of the track team. This honor as a general thing is given to the oldest and most experienced athletes, but young Clarence Angier has taken such a good stand in college and made such fine records on the athletic field that this coveted honor has been bestowed on him.

He has also been elected secretary of the Sigma Phi Literary and Debating Society. This is as great an honor in literary circles as captain of the track team is in athletic circles.

The future college course of Clarence Angier at this favored university is bright. He will be one of the brightest men to receive a diploma.

Dixies vs. West End.

One of the swiftest games of ball that has been played among the younger teams this season was played between the Dixies and West Ends on last Saturday. The score shows that the West End boys had it their own way, but the individual work of the men made the game exciting and interesting.

At the end of the ninth inning the score was 23 to 19 in favor of the boys from West End.

The Dixies were not satisfied with this result and another challenge was given and accepted before the teams left the field. The day of the game was set for Tuesday.

Both teams were on the field at the appointed hour and then began the contest for supremacy.

It was not long after the game was called before it was evident that the West Ends were the best players and played together much better than their rivals.

After nine innings of hard work the game ended with the score of 14 to 3 in favor of the West End team.

West End Winners.

On Wednesday the West End team again went on the ball field to add honors to their string. They met the team from Sullivan & Crichton's business college. The business college boys played good ball, and it looked for a long while as if they would win from the crack West End team. After a hard fight for several innings the West Enders took the lead in the seventh and from then on to the end of the game they held the business college team down without so much as a run. The score stood 6 to 3.

S. M. A. Plays Techs.

An exciting game of ball that will be played this week will be between the team from the Southern Military academy and the apprentice team at the Technological school.

The soldier boys have a fast team and they play ball. The younger Techs have the practice given them by playing against the larger team and are said to be hustlers. The game will be played on the Southern Military academy's grounds.

B/SEBALL NEWS

Our team has done remarkably well so far on the diamond, having won four out of five games, and that with unpracticed men, too.

Mr. Willie Johnson holds the pitcher's box, and, by the way, although a new cadet, he twirls the ball to perfection.

Rev. Peschall, who did such good work last year, and Lee Wooten can be fallen back on in time of need, both being fair pitchers.

Goss and Ehlale, or the "big two," as they are generally called, are playing No. 1 ball this season. The Georgia Military Institute would be at a loss without them.

Malsby on second is fast winning for himself the name of being the best player at this place in the town.

Mr. Warren Neel, captain of the Georgia Military Institute team, is planning several exciting games to come off in the next week or two. Neel is in every respect a model captain, and he is liked by every member of the team. Willie Larned.

Junior Debating Club Meets.

Last Saturday night the Junior Debating Club held a most interesting meeting at the Church of Our Father. The familiar subject, "Resolved, That corporal punishment should be abolished in public schools," was debated, and more eloquent speeches were never heard before in any debating club.

Russell C. Mitchell, Jr., opened for the affirmative with a strong argument, and Will Moss lead the negative with his very eloquent and strong voice.

After an hour's debating, the president decided in favor of the affirmative.

Several nights ago the time of meeting was changed to Friday, but as this night was unsatisfactory, it was again changed back to Saturday nights at 7:30 o'clock.

The club will soon prepare for a series of car rides which it will give during the vacation. The organization of a baseball nine is the talk among the boys now at the club, and as some of Atlanta's best players are members of the club, I am sure that it will be a strong one.

The warm weather is here again, and we expect to greatly increase the membership. R. C. M., Jr.

Literary Club Meets.

The West Side Literary and Debating Club met at the home of the treasurer, Miss Lula Ward, last Friday afternoon, and the following programme was rendered:

Music—Lula and Artie Ward.
Reading—Claud Lovett.
Song—Minnie and Mattie Key.
Music—Lula Ward.
Dialogue—Anna Key and Lula Ward.
Music—Mattie Key.

The programme was very good and was enjoyed by every one present.

Several new members were admitted, and as there was no more business the club adjourned to meet again Friday week, April 23d. Lee Burk.

IN THE SCHOOLS.



MAY ASBURY.
Winner of the Girls' Wheel Offered by The Evening Constitution to the Most Popular Girl in the Public Schools of Atlanta.

Boys' High School.

The usual quiet of school life was in no way disturbed last week, and most of the boys came out of the five days' trial exactly as they went into it. However, the great baseball game between Georgia and Pennsylvania caused a momentary ripple, and the red and black were flaunted around in a lively sort of fashion the day after the contest. Many high school boys intend to go to Athens and they take great interest in that splendid institution. The second grade has nearly finished "Tales from Shakespeare," by Lamb, and a large majority of the class have expressed themselves as delighted with it. The English classes always get the best results of Professor Slaton's excellent judgment in the choice of books, and he never fails to select those which are both instructive and entertaining. In the last book his class obtained the plot of each of Shakespeare's plays in the course of a few weeks, while to read the plays themselves would take at least one year. This forecast of the great author's plays stimulates a desire to peruse the originals, and in many ways helps the minds of the pupils.

The society held its regular meeting last Friday. Mr. Beatie, of the board of education, was present and honored the society with his presence during nearly the whole session. He made a talk to the boys for a few minutes and expressed many sound ideas. He promised his assistance to obtain more chairs for the society as soon as possible, and complimented the debaters for their excellence. McDade, of first A, rendered an excellent piece of humor, much to the enjoyment of his audience, and received a very favorable criticism from the critic. The debate was: "Resolved, That the warrior is of more benefit to the country than the statesman," and a hot argument followed. The deeds of warriors from Alexander to Washington and those of statesmen from Cicero to Clay were thoroughly revived, and shown to the president under the affirmative and negative lights. Mr. Charley Andrews made many excellent arguments for the warrior in the most approved style, and ended by informing the negative leader that if he were given a sword and allowed to combat with him, although he did possess the most persuasive eloquence, he would carve such figures on the physiognomy of the statesmen's defender that his own mother would not know him. He introduced into his speech many extracts from "Spartacus, the Gladiator," and such like chestnuts in a very appropriate manner, and when he sat down the audience was in confusion on account of laughter and applause. Brettenbacher, for the negative, delivered a matchless oration and held the society spellbound while he spoke. President Payne finally gave his decision in favor of the affirmative.

The Boys' High school wishes to congratulate Calhoun on her splendid victory in winning the library, and wishes her much benefit from the books. Old Calhoun always gets there! Jay Youngblood.

Atlanta Night School.

The Atlanta night school has had a very good attendance during the bad weather and are up with the day schools in all of their studies. The debating society was called to order last Friday night, April 9th, with the president, Mr. W. B. Reeves, in the chair. The following programme, consisting of a debate on the question: "Resolved, That Napoleon was the world's greatest general."

Messrs. Moyer and Dougherty spoke on the affirmative, while Messrs. Jackson and Volberg championed the negative. The decision of the chair was in favor of the negative side.

Reading by Love, essay by Murray, geographical speech by Brown, declamation by Hogue. The debate for next Friday night, April 16th, is: "Resolved, That a

limited monarchy is preferable to a republic." Affirmative, Volberg and Love; negative, Nichols and London. Reading by McDuffey, essay by Harper, geographical speech by Mack, declamation by Cline. B. A. Brown.

Georgia Military Institute.

Fleet-footed are the days of April and ere long fair May will come to scatter flowers o'er the fields, while happy school children, free from aggravating rules and books, may wander off at leisure to gather posies or take refreshing plunges in some shady pool.

The cadets of our school, after having taken long and anxious journeys over the calendar from the present time until vacation have decided that perhaps they may yet survive the dangers and difficulties of school life and struggle on to the end.

Dusty books are being taken down from dingy corners and reread that the final examinations may not be an utter patch of puzzles and the oratorically inclined young men hie themselves off behind some distant barn, there to let their melodious voices float off in the summer air, for speeches must be made at the closing exercises. The essay writer may be seen in the seclusion

the boys. We had no girl in the contest, but decided on one child so he would be sure to get it, rather than have our votes divided between two and neither get it. One of the patrons of the school, Mr. R. H. Jones, presented us with a barrel of apples, which were distributed among the children. Every child received one apple and our last little recess proved an apple feast. Mr. Montgomery Folsom, of The Constitution, formerly of The Evening Constitution, visited us on Wednesday and gave us a very interesting talk. He described his school life and compared it with ours, in a measure, and told us also that we were getting one of the best libraries we could wish for.

The eighth and first grades won the attendance last week, the first grade having only one absence.

The fourth grade is doing some pretty work in drawing these days, their attention being directed to the map of Europe for the present.

In April there have been seven matches in reading in the second grade between A and B classes, B having won six out of seven.

The eighth grade was very much excited over a spelling match between chosen sides, Faith Williams being the chooser of



GENE SPOONER.

SMALLEST RIDER IN THE WORLD

There was in Atlanta during the earlier part of this week one of the youngest and most expert riders in the world. It was little Gene Spooner, of the Morgan & Wright team, that was in attendance here at the races.

This little rider was stopping at the Kimball house with his father and mother. He was the center of attraction, as he used the rotunda of the big hotel for a bicycle track.

The place was always crowded, but this did not keep the little fellow from riding. He would fly round on his wheel and dodge the men, riding between some of their legs and doing many other funny and interesting tricks.

He rides one of the smallest wheels that

has ever been made and is what the drummers call a "sample." The wheel, frame and all, is not over two feet high, while the rider is but little taller.

Little Gene Spooner is just in his fifth year. He is not large for a boy of his age, yet he has mastered the wheel and is considered one of the slickest trick riders in the country.

It is a small matter for him to ride between a man's legs and then to circle one of them without touching his trousers. This trick he did several times in riding in the Kimball house.

Little Gene spent three days in the city and those who were passing through the Kimball house during his stay here saw one of the smallest if not the smallest rider in the country.



MAUD COLLINS.

an illness of two weeks. She is fully restored.

The next big victory we expect to score is near at hand, when we expect to send in the best exhibit of written work to our superintendent in answer to his annual examination questions.

The eighth grade roll of honor for March is as follows:

Elle Goode, 99.1; Robert Jones, 99.3; Paul Rosser, 99.1; Frances Newman, 98.8; Hugh Scott, 98.7; Phala Keeling, 98.6; Ineta Watson, 97.7; Jimmie Wilkerson, 97.7; Eli Mewborn, 97.3; Will Clarke, 97.2; Allie Billups, 96.1; Mary Billups, 96.6; Gus Gay, 95.2; Minnie Atkinson, 95; Derrelle Horsey, 97.7. Elle Goode.

State Street School.

The eighth grade planted a class tree this week, which they believe will be a beautiful and lasting memorial of the class of '97. Appropriate exercises preceded the actual work of planting. A selection from Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Trees," was read in a clear, distinct voice by Luther Hudak. Annie Clark read an essay on "Some Famous Trees," followed by the recitation "From My Arm Chair," Longfellow's poem thanking the children of Cambridge for their lovely gift made from the wood of the chestnut tree under whose spreading branches the village blacksmith plied his busy hammer. Several children represented different trees in appropriate speeches, and two interesting numbers on the programme were "Arbor Day," recited by Ida May Lamb, and "When the Green Gits Back in the Trees," which Crawford Glone rendered. The class historian, Moses Wood, then outlined the past of the different members of the class, while J. G. Scrutchin, the class prophet, disposed of their future.

At the tree planting each child in the grade threw several spadefuls of dirt, besides sprinkling the roots well before placing the tree in its future bed. The grammar grades of the school and the teachers of looking on and looking forward to a future planting when they would be actors instead of spectators. May Belle Davis.

West End School.

Last Friday the first grade visited the second, the little folks all enjoyed it very much. The three best recitations were those by Andrewena Alexander, Clide Pettus and Mec McIntyre.

The L. A. D. Society of the eighth grade met last Friday and the following programme was rendered:

Reading, "The Duel"—Myrtle Tye.
Recitation, "Where is the Spirit Land?"—Lucella Starr.
Reading, "President McKinley's Premier"—James Latimer.
Recitation, "The Inspector"—Lillian Moore.
Reading, "Brüder Jerke's Sermon"—Garland Turner.
Recitation, "Climbing Up the Hill"—Commie Wynne.
Reading—Frank Nipper.
Recitation, "Moral Effects of Intemperance"—Olin Chapple.
Reading, "Darius and His Housekeeper"—Mamie Zachry.
Recitation, "Woolsey's Advice to Cromwell"—Ned Johnson.
Reading, "The Man Who Would Not Sleep With His Brother"—Grace Norcross.
G. N.

Emmet Street School.

I will send the honor rolls as follows of March:

Eighth Grade—Elva Coleman 99.3, Mary Burton 95.7, Linsey Robb 95.2, Fannie Burton 95.
Sixth Grade—Walter Burton 95.2.
Fifth Grade—Clara Owens 96.1, Maud Coggins 95.7.
Fourth Grade—Ethel Webb 96.4.
Third Grade—Hugh Warner 98.5, Kennedy Chastain 97.1.
Second Grade—Emma Lankford 99.3, Maggie Smith 97.1, Emma Gillespie 95.8.
First Grade—Mark Chastain 96.1.

We would have had a larger honor roll if it had not been for the mumps raging in our school. Walter Burton.



CLARENCE ANGIER.

of the back yard pondering over pages of blotted copy, and above them all can be heard the hum of expectant voices. Yes, it can be plainly seen, vacation is near. The boys every year heretofore at about this time in the season have gone off on pleasure trips, but so far, although many suggestions along this line have been made, nothing definite have been arranged.

Calhoun Street School.

Ra-ra-ra.
Ra-ra-re,
We are the winners of the contest. See! Since the day the contest opened the pupils and teachers of Calhoun have been working heart and soul for the library. At a teachers' meeting in the eighth grade several weeks ago one of the teachers shut her eyes and stretched out her hands and said: "Oh, I can just see the shelves now." "We don't want you to see the shelves, but the books themselves," said our principal. We had two entertainments and made \$45 at one and \$29 at the other. No demoralization was caused by the contest in our school and the numbers on the roll of honor show that.

Our candidate, Walter Burton, the son of our principal, won the bicycle offered to

one side and Ella Goode of the other. The sides tied. A match in grammar on Monday was also highly enjoyed. Minnie Atkinson chose one side and Allie Billups the other. Allie's side set the example for Calhoun and she followed it.

Through a mistake the roll of honor in the second grade was sent in wrong, and I would like to publish the remainder of it:

Marguerite Beck, 97.6.
Hattie Hunter, 97.2.
Samuel Askew, 97.
Andrew Nicolson, 96.2.
Eugene Dickey, 96.
Paul Coleman, 95.8.
Lillian Logan, 95.8.
Elizabeth Brewster, 95.5.
Clara Brantly, 95.4.
William Davis, 95.1.
Bessie Schlesinger, 95.1.
Wallace Beekes, 95.

Miss Simpson called on us last week, which we enjoyed very much.

Rope jumping seems to be the favorite amusement of the girls and large and small are seen jumping every recess.

We are all delighted to have our beloved principal back with us this week after



EDMOND RIORDAN.



SUNDAY MAGAZINE

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1931.



Drawn by J. Scott Williams

Kings—*Fools or Geniuses?*

By Albert Edward Wiggam

Author of "The Marks of an Educated Man," "The New Decalogue of Science," "The Fruit of the Family Tree," Etc.

KING ALFONSO of Spain is fighting for his throne. The recent revolt has been quelled, and affairs apparently are calm again, but under the surface the spirit of unrest is boiling. Even royalists admit that the present crisis is the most critical that has faced the monarchy in recent years. Alfonso may weather the storm, for contrary to the common American assumption of his mediocrity, we should remember that one of the best judges of men of modern times, Theo-

dore Roosevelt, said, "That fellow is the brightest man in Europe."

Even so, the future of the Spanish monarchy is on the knees of the gods. Before 1931 is over it may be that another throne has tumbled into the dust of history. The World War swept a dozen other crowns into the same tragic dust heap and, in some cases, the heads beneath went with them. Most of these crowned heads had already become figureheads, but a few, such as Emperor Franz Joseph, of Austria, the

Kaiser and the Russian Czar, were still powerful monarchs. But the haughty figure of Franz Joseph went in sorrow to the grave, the Kaiser is sawing wood at Doorn, while the bones of the "Little Father of All the Russias" and his ill-fated family lie, heaven knows where, possibly under the bleak snows of Siberia; the latest story is that they are deposited in the private vault of the French General Janin in Paris.

Certainly royalty has fallen upon evil times. Their estates have been confiscated, their thrones stored in basements and their

palaces occupied by the so-called "reign of the common people," which usually means merely the reign of another breed of dictators. The common man has little to do with "progress" except to hold it back. Many of these royal refugees have found asylum in other countries, where a few have taken to dissipation, some have become waiters in restaurants, some have gone into business or journalism or science. Withal, the most of them have met their fate true to their traditions, with dignity and courage; for there is one charge that can rarely be

brought against royalty: they have seldom been either mental or physical cowards.

As a delightful example of this, I recall an anecdote, that our former ambassador, the late beloved "Alec" Moore, used to tell of the reckless bravery of King Alfonso. One morning, so Mr. Moore related, the king insisted that he drive with him to a nearby city where His Majesty was to deliver an address to a large body of workmen. Mr. Moore inquired why the king was so insistent on his going along. "Oh, laughed Alfonso, 'it would make such a good newspaper story for a king and an ambassador to go up with the same bomb.'"

But all these events force upon our minds the fact that we are witnessing the closing episodes in one of the greatest dramas in all history, the final downfall of the royal families of Europe. And few Americans realize what a stupendous drama it has been. It is a drama that stretches back over a thousand years, back to those doughty forest barons of Germany, France, Russia, England and old Spain, who emerged fighting sword in hand at the head of their peoples during the break-up of the old Roman Empire. They were those heroic figures who built up that marvelous economic and political structure of feudalism and threw over it all the glamour of knighthood and the romance of chivalry. Men they were, who were ready at a moment's call to spend their last drop of blood fighting for the color of a rose, the tilt of a feather in a hat, the inflection of a Latin verb or the smile of a lady love. It has been a drama of blood and iron, of hate and love, of intrigue and openness, of ugliness and beauty, of duplicity and nobility, of mud and ashes, pageantry and glory; a drama played upon a continental stage in which the actors have been kings and queens, princes and princesses of the blood; the supers marching armies; the stage properties crowns and thrones and palaces; a drama where states and principalities were given as love tokens; where the destinies of whole peoples were thrown upon the gaming tables and where wedding gifts were empires.

And one of the strange injustices of history is that, as we sit here in our comfortable box seat of America and wait for the curtain to ring down, we are actually asked by popular opinion to believe that most of the actors and actresses in this gigantic drama were nincompoops and fools. Indeed, here in democratic America, where we despise such high sounding titles as "Count," "Duke" and "King" and are content with such modest, self-effacing designations as "Grand Exalted Ruler" or "Most High and Magnanimous Potentate of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Something or Other," it is a genuine national tradition that the royal families of Europe are a low-browed, low-bred, run out, idiotic lot, and always have been so. Not so long ago I heard a public speaker of the oratorical type, with a "Websterian brow and Clay head," prove to his satisfaction and that of an applauding audience that 70 per cent of these notable persons were imbeciles, mental deficients and insane. Of course, this flatters our self-complacency, because we all like to be made to feel we are the equals or superiors of persons who have made a great stir on the world stage.

In order to place the royal families in their true light, we must turn to the two great researches made by Dr. Frederick Adams Woods, formerly lecturer in biology at the Massachusetts Institution of Technology, and now residing in Rome, Italy, entitled, "Mental and Moral Heredity in Royalty" and "The Influence of Monarchs." Dr. Woods spent years of labor and a large private income in a vast scientific study of these interesting people. All told, he studied exhaustively the 832 kings and queens and their brothers and sisters who have left any records at all about their personal characters and achievements, taking only those no longer living in order to secure unbiased estimates.

He traced their blood relationships and summed up all the adjectives and phrases that historians have used to describe them—both the good and the bad descriptions. In this way he eliminated his personal judgment. He then ranked them on the basis of these historical estimates in ten separate grades for moral character. The fact came out in startling relief that those in grades nine and ten—the two highest grades—were mostly "related to each other," while those in the lowest grades were also bound together by the invisible bond of blood. The period studied covered about five centuries in the northern families and about

ten among the families of the south of Europe.

What, then, are the facts with reference to this immense accumulation of royal mediocrity and degeneracy? Well, the simple and amazing fact is, as Woods shows, that the royal families of Europe have produced more truly great men and great women than any other series of inter-related families of which we have any exact record in the whole history of the world. There is nothing like it in all the known records of mankind.

It is true that just now there are no outstanding geniuses among the two thousand or more royal persons living. This is easily explainable. In the first place, nearly all of the members now living are descended from the mediocre branches of the family, and these mediocre branches have been mostly due to unfortunate marriages within the last one hundred years. They are mostly descended either from ancestors who have always been inconspicuous for genius, such as the Bourbons and Hapsburgs, or from small princes and the like; or else they have sprung from ancestors who married outside the great strains of genius that for more than five centuries and in some countries for nearly ten centuries made the royal families the chief single factor in shaping the economic and political destinies, not only of Europe, but of the whole western world. It is also true that we are too close to the royal families now living to make a just estimate of their abilities and character.

But, let us, for example, go back to the time of Frederick the Great, and from that pinnacle of royal genius look further back over the preceding centuries. If ever a boy was "born to the purple" it was surely that boy, Frederick Hohenzollern, born in the years 1712. To be a great military commander, autocratic and demagogue, was his manifest destiny. It is difficult to imagine any environment that would have prevented his tremendous talents from influencing his day and time. You may say that this was due to his great opportunities. But, if so, what shall we say of his brother, Henry, who, historians agree, was probably a greater military and intellectual genius than Frederick? While Henry ranks as high as Frederick, yet it is safe to say a king has a hundred times as great opportunities to distinguish himself as do his royal brothers and sisters. Indeed, we find that all through royalty, the truly great man stands out above his own relatives, whether he sits upon the throne or not, and vice versa, the mediocrities and fools find their true places even when they are

given the kingly rank and power. What also shall we say of Frederick's two sisters, Amelia, whom historians describe as of "extraordinary intellect," and Louisa, mother of the great King Gustavus III of Sweden, who, historians say, "ruled her parliament with an iron hand"?

And if we look back into Frederick's pedigree we, who believe heredity plays a strong part in human affairs, although environment is likewise extremely important, find much to support our theory. It is truly a mountain chain of genius that trends with its lofty summits through ten generations until it suddenly is ended by marriages into weaker and less noble strains. Glancing casually over the chart we see such names as Louis II, "the Great Conde"; William the Silent, one of the greatest men of history; William III, one of England's greatest kings; Maurice, "the greatest captain of his age"; Wilhelm, "the Great Elector," founder of modern Prussia; Gaspard II, renowned French admiral, and many others, both men and women, whose names are an ornament to the pages of history.

These northern families that surrounded Frederick (Hohenzollern) the Great with a coterie of geniuses that shine above those romantic centuries like a galaxy of stars, included the Montmorencys with half a dozen notable generals; the Oranges, of which William the Silent (not silent in the least, but one of the greatest orators of his time) and his son, Maurice, were the culminating figures; they included also the Brunswicks, with five great generals and 12 literary authors of high rank, and the Saxe-Coburg-Brunswick-Meiningen interrelated families, notable not so much for intellectual genius, but famous for three hundred years for high moral virtues.

This latter family is the best morally in all royalty and for three centuries it was made up mostly of quiet, hard-working, patriotic folk, devoted to the service of their countries, and during that time it produced 18 authors and several scientists of more than ordinary distinction. Nearly all the Danish, Belgian, Swedish and Norwegian royal families today are of this blood, and Queen Victoria and her husband, Prince Albert, were both from this strain—all being families somewhat above the average in intellect, with most of the members having sound judgment and lofty personal character.

One thing of great interest is that, while we all know that environment is very important, yet it is difficult to think of any reason except heredity why the Saxe-Coburgs should have a taste and real capacity for literature and a strong devotion to pub-

lic service, with no military genius to speak of in three hundred years, while the Brunswicks, their neighbors living amid almost the same environment and circumstances, should show strong literary talents coupled with military capacity of a high order; and at the same time the Montmorencys, the Oranges and the Hohenzollerns were producing some of the greatest military captains that ever lived, with almost no interest in literature, except the interest of Frederick the Great in Voltaire and that of his sister Amelia, who was the patroness of the poets Goethe and Herder.

But these northern families do not exhaust the list of great royal geniuses. Down in Spain, beginning back with Sancho II in the eleventh century and extending on down to Charles V, last emperor of the Holy Roman empire, and the greatest man of his time, we find that for 21 generations all but five of the Spanish sovereigns exhibited the virtues of intellectual genius and moral character that we think of as belonging to a truly royal king. During this period, out of the 97 Spanish princes, princesses and kings, 39—a perfectly astounding number compared with ordinary families—are rated by unbiased historians as high in intellect and character. Among the 41 actual sovereigns, 20 are placed by Woods' ratings in ranks nine and ten for ability. They were mostly of the Castile-Aragon blood, of which Isabella, patroness of Columbus, was the shining figure among the women.

And one of the usually overlooked but most dramatic facts of all history is that the sad days of Spanish decline coincide almost exactly with the bad marriages of her kings. It is difficult for us to realize that only three centuries ago Spain was mistress of the world. Charles V. carried her to the pinnacle of her greatness. He was a great genius and had also a streak of insanity. He got his genius from the Castile-Aragons and his insanity from his grandmother, Joanna the Mad, an obscure Spanish princess. This and other marriages brought the Bourbons onto the Spanish throne and they not only guided Spain to her ruin, but have scattered degeneracy and insanity all through the royal families of southern Europe.

We should note here also that it was through an unwise marriage that epilepsy was introduced into the Hapsburgs of Austria, and it is the combinations of these two families—the Hapsburgs and the Bourbons—that have given rise to the popular impressions that all the royal families are cursed with degeneracy.

The Bourbons have always been mediocre, but the Hapsburgs have produced two truly noble names. The first was Maria Theresa, of Austria, one of the great women of all time, but she got her greatness not from the Hapsburgs but from one set of her grandparents who were Brunswick-Palatines. And Maria was the grandmother of the second great Hapsburg, Archduke Charles, who although he had the family curse of epilepsy, lead southern Europe against Napoleon and is described by historians as "one of the greatest princes that ever lived." It is also interesting to note that he was the great-grandfather of Alfonso, the present Spanish king, who although the Bourbon side of his family has been utterly commonplace, does unquestionably repeat many of the gallant qualities of his Austrian great-grandfather.

We see thus a truly stupendous drama of genius and degeneracy, of greatness and nobility, of littleness and decay. And we see both these human qualities almost precisely where we would expect them on the grounds of heredity, but where we would not expect them on the grounds of environment, although every biologist and psychologist, as well as our common sense, emphasizes the fact that environment is extremely important. But this great historic picture shows that heredity is likewise important, and its greatest lesson for us personally is what it means in the marriages of our own families.

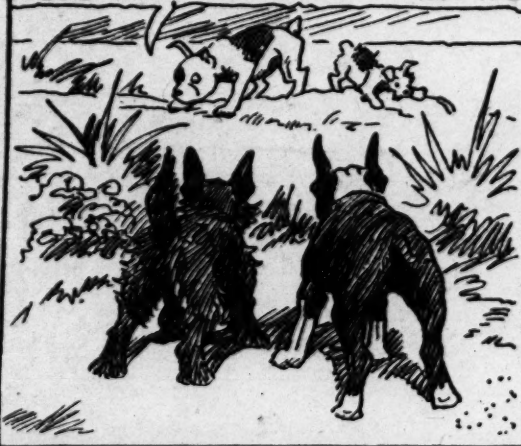
To the biologist royal blood is no different from common blood. While wealth, rank and opportunity aid the ability of any man to find expression, yet even these cannot escape the penalty of marriage into low and degenerate blood. Medical science can aid, often cure the physical and mental weakness, education can aid the humblest and aid even more the greatest intellect, but these wonderful environmental agencies cannot create inborn health, wealth, virtue or power.

Yet, if we look upon the bright
Continued on Page Sixteen

BUDDIE AND HIS FRIENDS

BY ROBERT L. DICKEY

CASEY, WE MUST FINISH BURYIN' THIS DOLL BEFORE BUDDIE AND ANGUS SHOW UP. WE WANT ALL THE GLORY AND REWARD THAT GOES WITH FINDIN' HER OURSELVES



SAY, YOU BIRDS LOOK GUILTY! WHAT HAVE YOU TWO BEEN BURYING THAT YOU ARE HOLDING OUT ON US?



COME ON, KELLY! COME CLEAN OR WE WILL START A LITTLE EXCAVATING OURSELVES



HERE'S A CLUE, BUDDIE! THESE AMACHURE RACKETEERS HAD BURIED A LEG O' MUTTON OR SOMETHING. IF WE COULD READ THIS PRICE TICKET THEY'VE OVERLOOKED WE WOULD HAVE THE VILLAINS RED HANDED



TO BE CONTINUED

Grandmother of Georgians Martyred in South Africa

Recent Book by Noted Authoress and Hunter Tells of Remarkable Coincidence That Lead to Her Discovery of Descendants of Woman Whose Grave She Had Visited

By Alice H. Adams



HAT the first white woman to lay down her life in the Transvaal, South Africa, was the grandmother of a group of present-day Georgians, and that the soapstone tablet from her grave is now a prized relic in the government museum at Pretoria, is revealed in the new book "The Tragedy of Mosega" by Edith Kaigh-Eustace, noted author.

Mrs. Jane Wilson, a native of Richmond, Va., was the pioneer missionary who died while in South Africa. A group of widely known Georgians are her grandchildren.

The manner in which Mrs. Kaigh-Eustace discovered the relationship between the woman whose grave she had found years before in Africa while on a hunting trip, and a widely-known Georgia editor and diplomat, reads like a romance.

One day in September, 1927, a lady called at the office of The Savannah Press, and was shown into the editor's room, where Mr. Stovall was at work. The lady was Edith Kaigh-Eustace, who was spending a short time in Savannah, awaiting her husband who was on his way to Florida from New York. She had been to Savannah before, and evidently liked the climate and the place, for she had returned to escape from the cold which had already manifested itself in the north of Maine.

She talked interestingly of her travels in South Africa and New Zealand, for she had been pretty much all over the world. She had hunted and studied big game with her husband in South Africa; and stated incidentally she had been to Kuruman about five years ago.

Mr. Stovall mentioned that his grandmother was buried in that province; that she had been a missionary, and that he had always been interested in hearing about that section. Mrs. Eustace's blue eyes



Upper left: Mrs. Jane Smithey Wilson, pioneer missionary who died in Kuruman, South Africa, in September, 1836.

Upper right: Mrs. Edyth Kaigh-Eustace in courtyard of Pretoria Museum, holding the soapstone tablet carved by Dr. A. E. Wilson, and buried in the grave of his martyr wife.

Lower: Martha Wilson Stovall, daughter of Dr. Alexander E. Wilson and his wife, Jane Smithey Wilson. Mrs. Stovall, who is seen holding her eldest son, Pleasant Alexander Stovall, at present Savannah, Ga., newspaperman, was born in South Africa in 1836.

(Photos from "THE TRAGEDY OF MOSEGA.")

"Wait awhile!" She left, and returned next day with a most remarkable recital of events.

Five years before, as already stated, she had visited this spot and had been attracted by a certain stone in the National Museum at Pretoria. She was interested in the story which this tablet revealed. It had been dug up from an old grave, and Mrs. Eustace had taken a rubbing of an inscription on it. Hearing that the American ladies of the Martha Washington Club in Johannesburg had erected a monument to Mrs. Wilson's memory as soon as the finding of the stone was announced, she had made a wreath and visited the monument.

All these facts she had preserved. They conveyed to her mind the story that the monument marked the resting place of the

Continued on Page Twenty

sparkled as if she were animated with a vivid recollection, and she asked—almost breathless—"Was her name Jane?" Mr.

Stovall answered that it was. Then Mrs. Eustace, her hands tightly clasped and a look of almost awe upon her face, said

FISHES OF THE SEA KNOWN AS JUMBOS

Largest Game Fish in the World Found
Southern Waters.

KNOWN AS THE JEW FISH

Fishermen Have Learned There Is
Danger in Catching Them.

WEIGH FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED POUNDS

Florida Coast Has Great Schools of
Them, While Plenty Are Found
Off California.

By Lieutenant J. M. T. Partello, U. S.
Army.

The largest game and edible fish in the world is "promachus grandis," or, as it is commonly known in every-day language, the Jewfish. This fish of the Atlantic is found particularly plentiful along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Florida, and though anglers, like hunters, are always after big game, a Florida fisherman prefers to trifle with some other species rather than a Jewfish, for he has learned by experience that there is more danger than fun in snaring one of these big fellows of the deep. The Jewfish ranges in weight from 500 to 600 pounds, and is the largest scaled fish that swims. They grow to a huge size along the California coast, yet the Pacific specimens, while larger of size and heavier of weight, lack the activities and fighting qualities which seem to be a peculiarity of their Atlantic cousins. The Jewfish is an everlasting and powerful fighter, and as he takes all sorts of bait greedily, this fish is, perhaps, responsible for the loss of more tackle than any other known species.

The writer knows of one instance where a large Jewfish snatched a shark from the hands of a fisherman, and, after a brief struggle, he was towed many miles seaward before the fellow was shot and finally captured. The Jewfish is really an overgrown and glaring perch, resembling in outline and color a much magnified tautog or blackfish. Naturalists know very little of "promachus grandis" as yet, for it is only of very recent date that the habits of this fish have been sufficiently observed and understood to be recorded.

A few years ago a bright and clever angler from the north went to Florida, and with light tackle, consisting of rod, reel and eight-foot silk line, declared his intention of capturing the Jewfish. He carried a good stout rope which would serve the purpose of successfully snaring and landing so huge and wild a fish as this giant herring was known to be. The angler, who was a native of the north, was a man of considerable skill, and he was not long in making his first "silver king," ever captured by means of a rod and reel.

The native fishermen had scarcely recovered from their surprise at this surprising achievement when Mrs. George T. Stagg, a lady also from the north, with light tackle similar to that employed in the previous catch, broke all tarpon records and captured a Jewfish weighing 26 pounds, and measuring seven feet three inches from tip of nose to point of tail.

Since the above narrated exploits it has been a common occurrence to catch tarpon in this manner, and among the most successful anglers of this style who annually come to Florida on piscatorial pilgrimages are Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania; Senator Vest, of Missouri; Mr. Waterhouse, of Philadelphia, and many others. The latter named gentleman captured no less than nine monster beauties in three days, but Mrs. Stagg's record, however, tops them all. In thirteen days her score was 33 feet 4 inches of tarpon, weight, 174 pounds and time, eight hours and fifty minutes.

Not long since the writer was fishing for sea bass in the Halifax river near Mosquito inlet, and in two adjoining bays were tarpon hunters, one a gentleman from the north, the other a Florida salt water expert. The northern angler was equipped with rod, reel and light line; the other with a heavy rod, a large tackle and keg float. Each carried plenty of length and both received strikes almost at the same moment. There was going to be so far, so I suggested anglers on my own account and watched with interest the methods adopted by the two representatives from the north and the south.

The former pulled and worried his quarry with skillful precision, and every time the big fellow darted in rainbow curves and then started off like the wind, the cool head and handling the pole gave the reel and line free play and in about forty minutes, he craved a hundred and sixty-pounder and successfully boated him. There was a great deal more excitement in the other boat. About two hundred feet of small rope lay coiled in the bottom of the skiff and to the working end was attached a float in the shape of a small water keg, empty, and plugged with water-tight. This fisherman had two assistants, who manipulated the oars. When the rope began to race over the side of the boat the angler pulled the line, and by main strength hauled their prize from among the reeds and willows, where it had taken refuge. It was a "silver king," weighing 15½ pounds.

The drum is another huge game fish to be found all along the Florida coast. Its limit in weight is about 100 pounds, but should an inexperienced angler get one of these Jumbos at the other end of his line he had better let go or get lost, for it requires a skilful hand to play the drum, who generally pulls like a cart horse and is as stubborn as a mule. A ten-year-old lad was pulled overboard by a very large drum near St. Augustine several years ago and the father only saved his child's life by instantly plunging overboard himself and, with a quick stroke of a sharp knife, severing the line which had become entangled around the little one's wrist.

One of the most remarkable creatures I ever beheld was a huge sawfish captured

by a party of seine fishermen in Halifax inlet in 1882. The monster weighed 975 pounds (they average from 500 to 1,000 pounds) and his snout was armed with a broad, double-edged saw measuring six feet in length. The fishermen were setting a net for mullet, when the fish, the tremendous fish plunged into the net, tearing and ripping the strands beyond all repair, but at the same time getting himself so tangled and mixed that in spite of his great weight he was made a prisoner. His body was the precise model of an enormous blue shark, including the pointed dorsal fin and muscular, eel-like tail. But the most curious thing about the fellow was the number of pilot fish which clung by means of suckers to the monster's back.

Naturalists are unaware of the fact that sawfish are accompanied on their foraging expeditions by pilots, which swim before the big one on each side of the snout or saw and guide their patron to the schools of mullet, which swarm in the waters of Florida.

When a school of mullet is encountered the monster charges among them, striking right and left with his serrated saw, and the small allies, the pilots, thus secure a meal without the trouble of foraging for it themselves.

Some years ago the lighthouse keeper at Jupiter inlet, on the southeast coast of Florida, while scanning the ocean with the glass, observed a tremendous commotion about a mile seaward, accompanied by numerous tall thrashings and spoutings.

The lighthouse keeper, who was on duty at the time, immediately started for the beach, and on his way he saw a large, dark, eel-like creature, which he took to be a shark, and he was about to throw a stone at it when he saw it was a Jewfish.

The Jewfish is a very powerful fighter, and it is not uncommon for it to bite a man's leg or arm. It is also known to bite the leg of a horse. It is a very dangerous fish to handle, and it is not recommended that anyone should attempt to handle one without proper equipment and training.

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CHRISTIAN LAYMEN WORKERS' CONGRESS

Eighth Annual Session Will Be Held in
Waycross in May.

THOUSANDS BELONG TO IT

Organization Was First Known as
"Parker's Class" in 1885.

IT WAS FOUNDED BY A CAPITALIST

Its Creed Is "To Unite Such People as
Are Anxious To Know What
Purpose We Are Made."

Waycross, Ga., April 15.—(Special.)—The eighth annual congress or convention of the Christian Laymen Workers' Association will convene at the classroom or chapel of the association on Thomas street

any of their meetings and none of them are allowed, under the by-laws, to accept any remuneration for their services beyond actual traveling expenses. They are "paid salvation's free," and are striving to make it so far as possible. They are trying to spread the gospel in the dark and neglected corners, where people are poor and needy and have very limited privileges, and they believe in doing the work "without money and without price."

Some of the many unusual and unique customs and are indeed a people. They have forbidden members from arguing scripture and they are not allowed to occupy pulpits or platforms, but must stand on the floor when talking in meeting. They must also kneel in secret prayer at least a minute before taking their seat in any house of worship. If must talk, pray or sing when called on by the leader, and must have family prayer in their homes. There is allowed to talk longer than five minutes at a time in working, "unless he is unusually burdened for souls." The leader appoints at each service of the convention a committee of prayer, and they are required to get in a word for the bench, each one speaking as his or her time comes. Three or more laymen may form a class.

From the very small beginning several years ago this institution has grown very rapidly and spread throughout this section. The membership has jumped well into the hundreds, and into the thousands and classes have been formed in several of the southern states. The Headquarters of the movement is the Christian Laymen Workers' Association, but falling in health he was forced to suspend the publication. He has been very feeble for several months.

The great mass of testimonials received in favor of Dr. Hobbs' Spargus Kidney Pills must, as a matter of course, be held sacredly confidential, but many of the cured patients from different sections of the country are anxious to have their letters published for the benefit of others who are suffering from kidney disease as they did.

In the face of the overwhelming evidence that has appeared in these columns in favor of this harmless but highly efficient remedy, and the general publicity that has been given to the matter, I suppose that the average person that any one who was suffering from kidney disease would by this time have taken advantage of Dr. Hobbs' discovery and thoroughly proven specific.

However, for the benefit of those who may still doubt the curative powers of Dr. Hobbs' Spargus Kidney Pills we herewith append to this article more convincing proof:

One of the Best Known Men in Michigan Endorses Dr. Hobbs' Spargus Kidney Pills—Say They Work Like a Charm.

A reporter called on Colonel A. T. McReynolds, of 225 Madison avenue, Grand Rapids, and found a man ninety years of age, remarkably well preserved, and in reply to his question told the following interesting experience: "I am ninety years old and have lived in the state of Michigan for sixty-three years, holding many political positions during that time. I suppose that one of the best-known men in this state today, I have not known what it was to be sick or have a doctor until a year ago last winter, when I was taken with a gripe, which, after getting over the acute stage, settled in my kidneys and bladder, causing me a great deal of pain and trouble. I cannot find words to express my gratitude to the Hobbs' Remedy Company for bringing before my notice a remedy that does the work in such a satisfactory manner as Dr. Hobbs' Spargus Kidney Pills. They work like a charm, and I take great pleasure in being able to tell my friends what they have done for me."

COL. A. T. McREYNOLDS,
325 Madison avenue,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Hobbs' Spargus Kidney Pills are a box of 4 for \$2.00.

FOR SALE AT
JACOBS' PHARMACY CO.,
6 and 8 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

The Coming Convention.
The convention soon to meet here will in all probability be largely attended by both men and women, and all delegates will be entertained while here by members

which indicated that a whale was engaged in deadly combat with some other denizen of the deep. The tide was setting in and the lightkeeper approached sufficiently near in a lifeboat to distinguish the smooth, oily body of a sperm whale and the mottled hide of a huge sawfish engaged in a "game" to a finish. The latter was evidently getting the better of it, when both combatants were stranded on the bar, and a few well placed bullets decided the battle in favor of the lightkeeper. An examination showed the sawfish to be practically unharmed, while the whale's carcass was badly mutilated and stripped, which left no doubt that if they had remained undisturbed the "other" would have ultimately been defeated and probably killed by his smaller though more agile opponent.

Of all the creatures with which nature has populated the sea, there is none quite so curious and hideously repulsive—except, perhaps, the octopus—as the fishing frog, or sea devil. It is a monster of huge proportions, the headcupped nearly half the body, and the mouth, stretching almost from ear to ear, is fortified with rows of sharp-pointed teeth that may be raised or depressed at will, according as the prey is entering or trying to escape from its place of captivity.

Not being a rapid swimmer and, therefore, unable to chase swift and active fishes, the creature buries itself in the seaweeds and mosses on the bottoms, and there waits for its prey. When a fish comes within reach, it strikes with its long, flattened, and tooth-like head are three long spines, or filaments, which move in the water like so many gently waving plumes. Two of these are placed close to the mouth, and the third just back of the eyes. The forward filament is tipped with a glittering bait-like appendage, which looks like a troll or a piece of fish. The fishing frog utilizes this contrivance of nature to its own advantage in the following remarkable manner:

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any of their meetings and none of them are allowed, under the by-laws, to accept any remuneration for their services beyond actual traveling expenses. They are "paid salvation's free," and are striving to make it so far as possible. They are trying to spread the gospel in the dark and neglected corners, where people are poor and needy and have very limited privileges, and they believe in doing the work "without money and without price."

Some of the many unusual and unique customs and are indeed a people. They have forbidden members from arguing scripture and they are not allowed to occupy pulpits or platforms, but must stand on the floor when talking in meeting. They must also kneel in secret prayer at least a minute before taking their seat in any house of worship. If must talk, pray or sing when called on by the leader, and must have family prayer in their homes. There is allowed to talk longer than five minutes at a time in working, "unless he is unusually burdened for souls." The leader appoints at each service of the convention a committee of prayer, and they are required to get in a word for the bench, each one speaking as his or her time comes. Three or more laymen may form a class.

From the very small beginning several years ago this institution has grown very rapidly and spread throughout this section. The membership has jumped well into the hundreds, and into the thousands and classes have been formed in several of the southern states. The Headquarters of the movement is the Christian Laymen Workers' Association, but falling in health he was forced to suspend the publication. He has been very feeble for several months.

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In the face of the overwhelming evidence that has appeared in these columns in favor of this harmless but highly efficient remedy, and the general publicity that has been given to the matter, I suppose that the average person that any one who was suffering from kidney disease would by this time have taken advantage of Dr. Hobbs' discovery and thoroughly proven specific.

However, for the benefit of those who may still doubt the curative powers of Dr. Hobbs' Spargus Kidney Pills we herewith append to this article more convincing proof:

One of the Best Known Men in Michigan Endorses Dr. Hobbs' Spargus Kidney Pills—Say They Work Like a Charm.

A reporter called on Colonel A. T. McReynolds, of 225 Madison avenue, Grand Rapids, and found a man ninety years of age, remarkably well preserved, and in reply to his question told the following interesting experience: "I am ninety years old and have lived in the state of Michigan for sixty-three years, holding many political positions during that time. I suppose that one of the best-known men in this state today, I have not known what it was to be sick or have a doctor until a year ago last winter, when I was taken with a gripe, which, after getting over the acute stage, settled in my kidneys and bladder, causing me a great deal of pain and trouble. I cannot find words to express my gratitude to the Hobbs' Remedy Company for bringing before my notice a remedy that does the work in such a satisfactory manner as Dr. Hobbs' Spargus Kidney Pills. They work like a charm, and I take great pleasure in being able to tell my friends what they have done for me."

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FOR SALE AT
JACOBS' PHARMACY CO.,
6 and 8 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

The Coming Convention.
The convention soon to meet here will in all probability be largely attended by both men and women, and all delegates will be entertained while here by members

which indicated that a whale was engaged in deadly combat with some other denizen of the deep. The tide was setting in and the lightkeeper approached sufficiently near in a lifeboat to distinguish the smooth, oily body of a sperm whale and the mottled hide of a huge sawfish engaged in a "game" to a finish. The latter was evidently getting the better of it, when both combatants were stranded on the bar, and a few well placed bullets decided the battle in favor of the lightkeeper. An examination showed the sawfish to be practically unharmed, while the whale's carcass was badly mutilated and stripped, which left no doubt that if they had remained undisturbed the "other" would have ultimately been defeated and probably killed by his smaller though more agile opponent.

Of all the creatures with which nature has populated the sea, there is none quite so curious and hideously repulsive—except, perhaps, the octopus—as the fishing frog, or sea devil. It is a monster of huge proportions, the headcupped nearly half the body, and the mouth, stretching almost from ear to ear, is fortified with rows of sharp-pointed teeth that may be raised or depressed at will, according as the prey is entering or trying to escape from its place of captivity.

Not being a rapid swimmer and, therefore, unable to chase swift and active fishes, the creature buries itself in the seaweeds and mosses on the bottoms, and there waits for its prey. When a fish comes within reach, it strikes with its long, flattened, and tooth-like head are three long spines, or filaments, which move in the water like so many gently waving plumes. Two of these are placed close to the mouth, and the third just back of the eyes. The forward filament is tipped with a glittering bait-like appendage, which looks like a troll or a piece of fish. The fishing frog utilizes this contrivance of nature to its own advantage in the following remarkable manner:

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HOBBS PREDICTION COMES TRUE.

During The Past Three Weeks There
Has Been in Atlanta a Great

Reduction in the Sufferings
of Those Afflicted With
Kidney Ailments.

Some Retail Druggists Estimate This
Reduction as High as Thirty-
Three Per Cent.

Hobbs Spargus Kidney Pills Are Doing
Heroic Work.

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Leather Goods Department!

SPECIAL IN LADIES' POCKETBOOKS.

In Monkey Skin, all beautiful shades of leather, with gold bronze mountings; as long as the lot lasts 50 Cents

SPECIAL—No. 2 Ladies' Alligator Pocketbooks, usually sold for \$1.50, now 75 Cents

LEATHER COIN PURSES—Retails elsewhere at 25 cents—our price 10 Cents

Just arrived, a large assortment of Ladies' Pocketbooks and Card Cases, plain or with Sterling Silver Mountings, the same class of goods you will double the price at other stores, from . . . 75c to \$1.75

Don't Forget
That we have just put in a complete line of

Ladies' Leather Belts.

EVERYTHING THAT'S NEW

75c Belts for 40c \$2.00 Belts for \$1.00
\$1.00 Belts for 60c \$2.50 Belts for \$1.25
\$1.50 Belts for 85c \$3.00 Belts for \$1.50

JACOBS' Pharmacy

No. 1 Shingles, \$2.35 per thousand.
Standard Flooring, \$9.50 per thousand.

Doors, 50c to 90c each.
4 ft., 8 ft. or 12 ft. Windows, 75c to \$1.00.

Blinds, 40c per pair.
South Georgia Lumber Co., 62 W. Hunter street.
Phone 532.

A five-act cantata, Wednesday and Thursday, April 21st and 22nd.
Over 100 of Atlanta's Finest Voices.
Gorgeous Costumes!
Delightful Music!
Beautiful Scenery!

This will be the most elaborate musical production ever given in Atlanta.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Queen Esther—Mrs. Frank M. Pearson.
King Ahasuerus—Mr. Frank M. Pearson.
Haman—Mr. Ed. H. Barnes.
Mordchai—Mr. J. H. Harrison.
Zeresh—Mrs. Charles O. Sheridan.
Mordecai—Mr. J. H. Harrison.
Pharaoh—Mrs. Cora Jones.
Persian Princess—Miss Leah Cowan.
Medi—Princess—Miss Jimmie Byrd.
Hathorah—Mr. E. C. Davies.
Herald—Mr. H. H. Morse.
Scribe—Mr. J. H. Harrison.
Hugai—Mr. Frank C. Wheat.
Revered seats can be obtained at box office at regular prices. Two nights only.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until 12 m., April 24, 1897, for the erection and completion of a three-story brick building for the University of Georgia, at Athens, Ga. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, at Athens, Ga., and at the office of Bruce & Morgan, architects, Atlanta, Ga. Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check for Five Hundred Dollars as a guarantee that if the bid is accepted the bidder will give bond in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, cash or otherwise, to perform his contract. In case of acceptance and failure to give the bond

